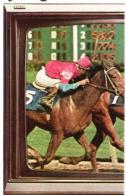


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### A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

EVEN before he went into seclusion. Howard Hughes posed unusual challenges for newsmen. In 1944, for instance, he consented, through an intermediary, to a telephone interview with Robert Elson, then in our Washington bureau. Hughes insisted that when he called, Elson was to identify himself by saying: "Hello, Mr. Howard Hughes. How was the weather?" Trouble was, Elson forgot the code question. This necessitated a new round of calls before Hughes was convinced that Elson was not an impostor. In 1948, when we did a cover story on Hughes, he did utter one prophetic statement about his future: "I'll make news for you."

No one knows the Hughes beat better than Time's Frank Mc-



JULY 1948 COVER

Culloch, whose clandestine meeting with Hughes in 1958 was the last face-to-face encounter the billionaire is known to have had with a journalist. Last month McCulloch received a phone call from a man who said he was Hughes. The message, conveyed off the record, was an attack on the validity of the Clifford Irving book about America's most diligent practicing mystery man. McCulloch was unable to report for this week's cover story on Hughes; he was detached from his duties as New York bureau chief to help with LIFE's upcoming serialization of the Irving book. Eight other correspondents took up the task. Donn

Towning tracked down friends from Hughes' Hollywood days as well as business associates. In Washington, Jerry Hannifin assayed Hughes' contributions to the acronautical world, while Jess Cook interviewed Irving, Mean-while, Roger Williams, John Tompkins and James Willwerth were also sifting Manhattan sources. Don Nefl journeyed to Las Vegss and Carson City to interview state officials and former Hughes sub-ordinates. Feet Range's axis of the Common City of the City of th

The Cover: A Hughes album, showing him as a child in Houston (op le/h; dancing with Ginger Rogers in 1936 (top right); at a 1939 airheld press conference (upper center); arriving at Clendule, Calif., airport in 1939 (left); in one of his own racing planes in 1935 (center right); appearing at 1947 Senate committee hearing (bottom left); as he might look now (bottom center). Photographs by A.P. and U.P.L., drawing for Tims by Dan Lawler.

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"Fine," she'll say. "Let's make more electricity." And that's about it. As there are more and more of us to use more electricity, it's either make more or tell the lady she can't have all the electricity she wants. An unthinkable idea to most people.

But there are going to be more of us. About 30 million more in just the next ten years, according to the Bureau of the Census. This means new homes by the millions. Hospitals. Schools. Whole new communities.

The demand for more electricity will be further boosted by our growing desire to clean America's house. The air, the water, our cities, our countryside. Each job will take lots of energy. And if not versatile electric energy, then what?

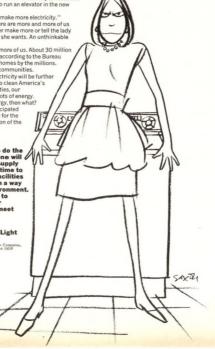
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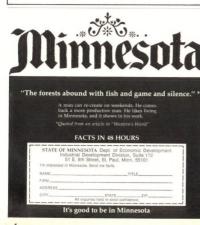
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### LETTERS

### Man of the Year (Contd.)

Sir / Two of the greatest strengths of the U.S. are its resiliency-its ability to face its errors and to recover from them -and its decisiveness, most apparent when it has decided upon its goals.

Richard Nixon, more than any other American in recent history, has championed these traits. He not only de-serves TIME's Man of the Year [Jan. 3] citation, but also a second term as the President of the U.S.

Berkeley, Calif.

Sir / How frightening it is to have a mummy in the White House. The symfor interpretation, Not a life-and-blood Nixon but a memorial of the most perishable claim to fame as well as notoriety -the daily headlines.

Congratulations for this surrealistic revelation of a poignant truth. (MRS.) CHRISTA TALBOT

Moravia, N.Y

Sir / I resent your scurrilous portrayal of the President of the United States on the cover. You have given aid and com-fort to the enemy. You have taken a cheap shot at a great man.

LEROY LUTES JR. Colonel, U.S.A. (ret.) Alexandria, Va.

Sir / Yes, President Nixon has done a lot in 1971—definitely more than he did in 1970. But he has only gone from being a very bad President to being a bad President. It would be more ap-propriate to make him Most Improved Man of the Year. If he continues to improve at his current rate, he might be an excellent President in 20 or 30 years. CHARLES BRYAN COX

Rock Port, Mo.

Sir / Your selection is a bad joke in poor taste. Since when were his "shocks" and "surprises" anything but betrayals of our few friends? Under whose leadership was our country worse off?

(MRS.) ELMA ROSENBERG

Sir / Stop the world! I want to get off -Nixon is Man of the Year. RTHUR S. DROOKER New York City

### Missing Image

Sir / I sadly noted that Women's Lib didn't make your "Images '71" [Jan. 3]. Instead, the usual sexist stereotypes appear: woman as bride, wife and helper: woman as victim (Ireland); woman as prostitute and temptress (Mary Mag-dalene in Jesus Christ Superstar); and finally, woman as sex object and clothes horse, cavorting in hot pants.

Would Indira Gandhi have made
"Images" if no war had occurred be-

"Images" tween India and Pakistan?

PAT K. LYNCH New York City

### Vengeance and the Camera

Sir / Vivid pictures like those accompanying your article "Vengeance in Victory" [Jan. 3] may win awards for pho-

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tographers, but in me they evoke only shame. It pains me to witness, albeit vicariously, the degradation of man. Obviously the Bengalis are totally consumed by vengeance and the sick need to re-taliate in kind, but I cannot understand how Western newsmen can hold their cameras so still while other men are being brutally murdered.

I also cannot understand how newsmagazines justify reprinting these obscene

(MRS.) FLIZABETH F. SHAPIRO

Sir / The Mukti Bahini get much applause for the nine months they resisted the bar-barian rule of the Pakistan army, but the ecstatic joy of the guerrillas at the liberation of their country soon turned to a savage spirit of vengeance.

The guerrillas may feel justified, and they are, in wanting revenge for the venge makes them no better than the Pakistanis they hated so much.

Fairbanks, Alaska

Sir / I wonder whether your brutal pictures will wake us up to the ugliness in the world or will merely condition us to accept it here at home.

Los Angeles

Daring to Meddle Sir / I think your new typographic for-mat [Jan. 3] is wonderful. It's one small step for TIME and one giant step for

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This could very well be the most important conference you will attend in 1972, Every topic is directly or indirectly related to your own interest in tape. Conference begins first evening in each city with cocktail party and visits to Hospitality Suites.

KEYNOTE LUNCHEON SPEAKER:

Oscar P. Kusisto, Pres., Motorola Auto, Prods.

MORNING SESSION CHAIRMAN: George Simkowski, V.P., Bell & Howell

AFTERNOON SESSION CHAIRMEN: (N.Y., Gerald Citron, Mgr. Consmr. Electronics Dept.,

Chic.) North Amer. Philips Corp. James LeVitus, Pres., Car Tapes, Inc.

LUNCHEON CHAIRMEN: (N.Y.) Anthony J. Palms, Dir. Mktg. Time Life Video

(Chic.) Daniel E. Denham, Gen. Mgr. 3M Co., Mag. Prod. Div. Edward G. Campbell, Pres., Lear Jet Stereo MORNING PROGRAM

. "Changing Distribution Patterns for Tape James Levy, Mgr., Time Life Audio

. "Using Tape to Promote Products and Services"

James Truelsen, Dir., Ind. Sales, Bell & Howell

"How to Avoid Problems by Using Reliable Blank Cassettes" (N.Y.) Jack Bondus, Sales Mgr., 3M Co., Indust. & Educ. Mkts. (Chic.) Eugene Barker, Dir. Quality Control, Audio Magnetics

James Loser, Dir. Adv. & Sales Prom., Memorex Corp. . "Mass Marketing of Spoken Word Tapes to the Consumer" Richard Stover, Gen. Mgr., Superscope Recorded Tapes

· "A New Approach to Religious Communication" (N.Y., Herbert Lowe, Dir. Film Oper, National Council L.A.) of Churches, Film & Broadcast Commission

(Chic.) Norman Steffenson, Producer, Comm. on Educ.; Church Federation of Greater Chicago

. "Learning from the Experience of the Medical Field" Charles S. Lauer, Gen. Sales Mgr., Medical Comm., Amer. Med. Association . "The Important Contribution of the Professional Tape

Duplicator" (N.Y.) Harold Lustig, Pres., Nat. Recording Studios (Chic.) Frank Day, Pres., Amer. Sound Corp.

(L.A.) Dann Hussey, Oper. Mgr., GRT Corp. . "Student Learning Improvement in Schools and Colleges"

(N.Y., Dr. Howard Hitchins, Jr., Exec. Dir., Assoc. for Chic.) Educ. Comm. & Tech., Wash., D.C

Dr. Robert Gerletti, Dir. Educ. Media, L.A. County "Avoiding Legal Pitfalls in Producing or Acquiring Tape"

M. Warren Troob, Legal Counsel, ITA

. "Expansion Opportunities for the Publishing Industry"

(N.Y.) Dave Mayer, V.P. Cassette Dev. Corp. (Chic.) Paul Saxton, Dir. Mktg. & Prods. Dev., Bell & Howell Wes Doak, Audio/Visual Dept., L.A. City Library

. "The Effective Utilization of Tape in Training" Sheldon Fisher, Educ. Program Specialist Div.

Manpower Dev. & Training, HEW, Wash., D.C. AETERNOON PROCRAM-

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· "4 Channel - A Major Revolution in Sound (N.Y.) Enoch Light, Pres., Project 3/The Total Sound, Inc. (Chic.) Dick Schory, Pres., Ovations, Inc. (L.A.) Brad Miller, Pres., Mobile Fidelity Prod., Inc.

. "Expanding Opportunities for Increased Sale of Equipment" C. J. "Red" Gentry, Dir. Sales & Mktg., Motorola Auto. Prods. . "The Utilization of Video in Business, Education and Training"

Jack Harris, Gen. Mgr., Motorola Systems, Inc. · "Taking Advantage of New Improvements in Tape (N.Y.) John Jackson, Mgr., Market Services, BASF Systems (Chic.) Arthur Anderson, Mgr. Audio & Video Tape Prod..

Wabash Tape Corp (L.A.) Warren K. Simmons, Prod. Mgr. Audio Prod., Ampex

Corp., Mag. Tape Div. "Economical Advantages of the Video Cassette"
 Richard F. O'Brion, V.P. Video Prods., Sony Corp. of America

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on receipt and will forward all details of special hotel rates and procedures. Please list on your letterhead names of registrants and their titles.

Be sure to check which city or cities you plan to attend: ☐ New York — February 6, 7, 1972 ☐ Chicago — February 8, 9, 1972 ☐ Los Angeles - February 13, 14, 1972 (Sheraton-O'Hare Motor Hotel) (Sheraton-Universal Hotel) (Plaza Hotel)



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with an institution, but functional changes soon pay for themselves in optometrists' bills.

TIMOTHY D. BUNN

Sir / Your wider margins will now enable me to read Time in the bathtub without getting the type wet and smeared.

DOUG PALMER

Minneapolis

Sir / Your new layout has about as much style and taste as a cookbook. JIM SWANSON

### Jobs for Vets

Sir / I was disturbed by the article "JOBS — The Plight of Viet Nam Era Vets" [Dec. 27]. I acknowledge the great proben of recruiting these young men and bringing them back to meaningful places in our economy and society, but your of the few programs that is doing something positive about the situation. It condemns the program to failure before it has had a chance to succeed.

This is a new challenge for the National Alliance of Businessmen, an unprecedented partnership between Government and business, and certainly one of the outstanding business-Government initiation has found jobs for more than 750,000 people classified as unemployable in the past three years. You must be aware that the request to find iobs for 100,000 veteran was an addition to 100,000 veteran was an addition to red disastration and a second of the content of the control of the content fiscal year.

The veterans program is now moving into full-scale operation. It is producing results at a level that assures its success in attaining its goals.

JOHN D. HARPER Chairman of the Board Aluminum Company of America Pittsburgh

#### Return to Rotten Teeth

Sir / The small item, "The Age of Reason" [Jan. 3], noting the growing phenomenon of the anti- or at least ascientific ambience in society, including intelligent society, alarms me.

If problems of overpopulation, was, familie, racision or crime are to be solved, familie, racision or crime are to be solved, who sounder their mental energies upon occul matters, such as astrology, lend as a class to depend unon the technology as a class to depend unon the technology present trend continues, our society will evolve toward exquivite deemedacy; uson a dangerously small percentage of our admercation small percentage of our camp. Should this come to past, I fear that within a generation we would return to 30-veer life expectancies, rurion to for our food.

NORMAN POS Imperial Beach, Calif.

Sir / I doubt that Carl Jung ever studied astrophysics; however, he did study astrology. Are we to call him "anti-science" or "anti-intellectual"?

Dr. Bromley's remarks on the growth of "anti-science or anti-intellectual activity" reflect the attitude that all that is not science is not fit subject matter for study. It is in part this unimaginative

attitude that reflects the poverty of the present scientific endeavor and turns seekers of truth away from science.

LAWRENCE LECHNER
Rochester

### Discordant Note

Sir / Let this 20-year member of "Jimmy's own" Local 299 in Detroit check in with a discordant note amid the jubilation over news of Hoffa's release [Jan. 3] by your Man of the Year. The President's humanitarian in-

The President's humanitarian instructure of the control of the control of the was the consummately cytical move of the total politician. Its immediate effect is negation of a formidable body of congressional testimony and the dedicated efforts of men such as John McClellan and Robert Kennedy. It also lends further credence to a growing suspicion that this Administration totally misreads

To say that James R. Hoffa remains 'tremendously popular' with rankand-file Teamsters may or may not be true, but it overlooks many of us who long ago rejected—and have actively opposed—his autocratic brand of unionism.

JAMES P. LEAVITT Detroit

### Sign Language

Sir / It is really fantastic that "after more than six years of psychological and engineering research, the U.S. Department of Transportation is unveiling a whole new set" of pictorial traffic signs Jan. 31 that have been in use in Europe for years. Why did Americans need six years of no doubt expensive research to copy European traffic signs?

> (MISS) H.J. HARTONG Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Sir / The basic shares of the road signs date back to the Middle Ages. The gypsies used to mark a charcoal sign on the first available white wall of a will have on the road. A triangle, the angle index fineer toward the ground and meant, "Danger, be careful, no hospitality"; the triangle with the angle upward, stood for a hand with the index market of the careful of the careful

ÉMILE MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

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### THE NATION

### AMERICAN NOTES

### The Lady Ump

Last week the New York State Court of Appeals batted 1.000 for Women's Lib by affirming the right of Mrs. Bernice Gera, a Queens housewife, to employment as a professional baseball umpire. Two years ago Mrs. Gera won a contract to serve as an umpire in the Class A New York-Pennsyl-



MRS. BERNICE GERA IN UNIFORM The game is not over.

vania League. But before she could harness up to call her first game, her contract was declared "disapproved and invalid" by Phillip Piton, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

At that point, Mrs. Gera complained: "I guess I just can't get to first base. It's a strikeout, but I will come up to the plate again. The game is definitely not over yet." Now Mrs. Gera is having her inning. She does not know if her contract is still valid, but vows, "I'll be behind the plate somewhere."

### Whistling Dixie

Do songs of regional chausinism and hanners of ethnic pride exacerbate racial tension? That is a touchy question these days, what with black students hoisting a black-liberation flag in Newark classrooms and a black state legislator walking out of a banquet in

Richmond when the band struck up Carry Me Back to Old Virginia. For years, Dixie has been a sone

For years, Dixte has been a song, that bothered the sensibilities of Southern blacks because it has come to seem almost the authern of the Confederacy, Last week, however, the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decided that there is nothing ratest about Dixie.

The court upheld a five-day suspension of 29 black students at the Jonesboro, Ark., high school. In 1968, the students walked out of a pep rally in protest when the school band played Dixie. Although they were eventually reinstated, several parents fought for the principle in court. A three-judge federal panel concluded that Dixie was merely "a typical American song with a gay and catchy tune" and not a "badge of slavery." The court's answer would have won the approval of Abraham Lincoln. On the day after Appomattox, he instructed the military bands outside the White House to strike up Dixie. Said the President: "I have always thought Dixie was one of the best tunes I have ever heard.

### What Price G?

Pornographic movies, those shadway Is-mm. Offerings with titles like Last Cave and Schoolgids for Salehave moved out of dewntown into your friendly neighborhood theater. One neighborhood that did not take kindly to the progress of prurence was Chicago's Northwest Side. Indeed, the Rockbegun showing steamies that local matrons picketed in protest last summer:

accomplication of the state of

It never came. On one weekend Ehrlish took in less than \$300, hardly enough to pay his utilities bill. He quickly returned to porn and higher prices: the voyeurs poured back in. The problem will surels crop up elewhere, though, Perhaps the answer is movies that would appeal to both elements—saw, Lassie Goes to Tiliuana or Gid-ge's Night onm Altereat Campa.



PRICE DRAFTING STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

### THE CONGRESS

### Opening of the

THE Democratic Congress will give the Republican President a standing ovarion when he arrives to deliver his State of the Union address this week. Richard Nixon will wave, smile broadly, radiate frendliness, probably even high dedication to the common good, but the ceremonal show of civility, demanded by custom, will scarcely comcal the fact that this is an election year, and that relations between the Hill and the White House are at a third with the company of the c

As the 92nd Congress returns for the second session, its Democratic leaders face a delicate task. They share a visceral determination, strengthened by the personal presidential ambitions of half a dozen Senators, to knock Nixon out of office. Even such usually cooperative politicians as Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, House Speaker Carl Albert and House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills resent what they consider Nixon's highhandedness with Congress. They want to do him in. But they dare not appear merely as obstructionist, and must give their party a positive congressional record on which to run. They know only too well that Nixon, like Truman, is the kind of gut fighter

Hit on the Head, Nixon's own legislative problem is just as difficult His overblown "new American revolution" in domestic affairs is stalled, parily because of the recession, partly because he is preoccupied by global politics, and partly because he has failed to generate enough popular enthusiasm for his programs to overcome



PRESIDENT NIXON WITH SCHOOLCHILDREN AND CHINESE TEXTBOOKS\*

### Showdown Session

Democratic opposition. Except for his helated moves to control the economy, his performance in addressing the problems at home has been weak, and this is his greatest political surface history.

To protect himself Nixon must either convince the nation that his proposals were sound but were sabtraged by Democrats, or he mist seek compromises with Congress and claim credit contact of the new session; compromise seems to be Nixon's tactic. Says one of his legislative aides: "Our strategy will be to change if necessary; get the President's, name on legislation and President's, name on legislation and tally and be hit on the head with it distributed by the control of the contro

As the President secluded himself at Camp David to work over drafts of his address with his top speechwriter, Raymond Price, other White House aides indicated that Nixon would propose few new major programs. Taking a conciliatory tone, he is expected to urge Congress to complete action on his previous proposals, including welfare reform, revenue sharing and environmental protection. He will seek new incentives to stimulate scientific and technological research, check drug abuse and increase U.S. exports. He may endorse a national program of mandatory health insurance

Nixon undoubtedly will report opimistically on the effectiveness of his economic controls, and ask Congress to act swiftly on the devaluation of the dollar. He is not expected to suggest any immediate tax changes, aithough the Administration is studying the possibility of a value-added tax. Probably carmarked for support of schools, this tax would be used to check the continual rise of local property-tax rates. But it is certain to be assailed by many Democrats as a regressive national sales tax that is unfair to low-income groups.

As the campaign heats up, the interest of the political antagonsts in selfprotective compromise may fade. New issues may also arise. But at the moment, the specific questions likely to dominate the session are:

THE WAR. Despite Nixon's announcement last week of a slight increase in the rate of U.S. troop withdrawals from Viet Nam-a rise from the current 22,500 a month to 23,300 a month in February, March and April-the renewed U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam and an impending new Communist offensive (see THI WORLD) will keep the war half alive as an issue. Senate doves will again press for a fixed date on which U.S. involvement will end; they are also expected to try to limit U.S. aerial warfare in Indochina. WELFARE REFORM Passed by the House and now in Russell Long's Senate Finance Committee, Nixon's longstanding No. 1 priority program is caught in a bind: conservatives oppose the notion of a guaranteed income for every family, and liberals think the proposed \$2,400 annual base for a family of four with no outside income is too low. Liberals may win an increase in the annual base to something near \$3,000, while conservatives may gain a concession that the program will begin only on a short-term experimental basis.

REVENUE SHARING. The financial agonies of the cities and states have become

\* Given to him by Alexandria, Va., fifthgraders who are studying Chinese. He said he will read them while flying to Peking. so obvious that both parties have a political interest in providing some fedcral relief. It is a complex issue that could become mired in partisan demagoguery. First, any revenue sharing plan must clear Mills' committee. He prefers his own bill, which retains congressional control of how the money -roughly \$5 billion in the first year -is to be spent. An agreement seems likely. Predicts White House Legislative Counsel Clark MacGregor: will be a little bit Richard Nixon, a little bit Wilbur Mills and probably even a dose of Russell Long." Long originally opposed revenue sharing but now says he has an "open mind.

BUSING. Mined with explosives that could badly wound even a careful politician, this field is being approached warrily by their parties—especially until the ramifications of the lower-court decision in the Richmond school case are clear fore EDICENTON, Nixon has reported busing but has conceided that opposed busing but has conceided that the proposed busing but has conceided that the proposed busing but has conceided that the proposed busing the same country of the proposed busing the same country of the proposed busing the same country of the proposed business of

THE SUDORT, NIXON IS expected to present an imbalanced budget of some \$5.246 billion with a large planned deficie. That budget as well as this year's immense defeti—more estimated at tacked as unsound by fiscal conservatives in both parties, and by Denical Control of the property of th

WATER POLLUTION. An interesting political fight shapes up over a water pollution bill passed unanimously by the Senate last year at the urging of Edmund Muskie. Although pollution control was a major part of Nixon's revolution, the Administration is fighting the \$20 billion Muskie bill, which sets 1985 as the date by which all discharge of pollutants into waterways should end. Complains a White House aide: "We do not want to have U.S. Steel come to us and say they are closing one of their plants because of the economic impossibility of meeting these standards." Yet the drive against of bill seems certain to emerge.

In this election year, a determined Administration and an increasingly stubborn Congress will spar for pointeal advantage in the high-stakes struggle for survival. The desire to the need for compromise to get the public business done. Each side may seek an issue instead of a solution. Yet sometimes good legislation can be the best profities; that, at least, is the best longe as the Congress and the profit of the profit of the congress and the profit of the profit of the congress and the profit of the



### Rashomon, Starring Howard Hughes

THE tale was Rashomon in a James Bondian world, an intricate fantasy of scramblers on telephones and double identities, of 5 a.m. rendezvous in wigs and false beards, of exotic island fastnesses that pulse with secret electronics and the glint of fortunes in transit. Its protagonist could only be Howard Hughes, 67, the archetypal, anchoritic billionaire brooding over one of the world's great pools of wealth. He has always been an elusive, somehow haunted presence, sending out his commands from a bewildering entombment in desert or tropical hotels. Obsessively shy, devoted to intrigue, suspicious almost to the point of paranoia, Hughes last week had begun an emergence that was at least as strange as his radical withdrawal from the public world more than a decade ago.

What brought him forth was a controversy that had been building since the announcement on Dec. 7 that Mc-Graw-Hill would publish The Autobiography of Howard Hughes, and LIFE would print excerpts from it. In one of the oddest consultations since those of the Cumaean sibyl. Hughes (or a man purporting to be him) spoke from Paradise Island for 21 hours with reporters arrayed before a telephone amplifier in a California hotel. The disembodied voice denied any knowledge of the book or its author, Later Hughes' agents sought an injunction to prevent its publication.

The battle is potentially much larger than a quarrel over a rich eccentric's privacy, a manuscript's authenticity, or the authorization to print it. Directly or indirectly, the controversy could conceivably endanger a sizable part of Hughes' wealth—including \$300 million ited up in his Ne-

vada properties, \$145 million in a lawsuit against Hughes by TWA, and \$50 million in a suit by the former head of his Nevada operations, Robert Maheu. These stakes could affect the future of the entire Hughes empire, which encompasses more than \$0,000 jobs and a fortune estimated

at \$2.5 billion.

The casus belli is a manuscript compiled by an expatriate American novelist and biographer named Clifford Irving, 41, who lives on the small Balearic island of Ibiza, off Spain's Mediterranean coast. Irving claims that the book is a first-person account of Hughes' life, based on at least 100 hours of interviews with Hughes. The publishers agree with him that the manuscript's authenticity is beyond question. The book, says TIME Inc. President James Shepley, "goes into elaborate detail about the personal and business life of Howard Hughes. It talks about the details of his relationships with women. It talks about the dealings of the Hughes Tool Co. and TWA, about Hughes' relationships with the Presidents of the U.S." Others who have seen it find no less than devastating the defiant candor with which Hughes, almost as if he were talking to an analyst, exposes the personal and business relationships of his CinemaScope career. And no one who has read the manuscript so far doubts its genuineness. Fallen Short. Over the years, nov-

elists and moviemakers have fletionalized the Hughes saga, but apparently their fantasics have always fallen short of the facts. Various people have besieged him with requests that he write his story or help them tell it. By his account. Clifford Irving is the man who

gained Hughes' confidence and won the prize.

The son of New York Cartonnist July Irving, who drew the comie strip Pottsy, Clifford has written four now-less(including Phe Lassrs and The Phitys-Eighth Floor). Fakel, published by McGraw-Hill two years ago, is the story of Hungarian Art Forger Elmyr de Hory, who made a minor fortune de Hory, who made a minor fortune he sold as the works of Picasso, Maitise and other modern masters.

Double Life. Irving says the project began for him in late November 1970, when he mailed a complimentary copy of Fake!, alone with a brief covering note, to "Howard Hughes, c/o Desert Inn. Las Vegas, Nev. His associates insist no package thus addressed could have reached him, since his aides, at his request, shield him from most outside communications; moreover all mail is logged in on arrival, and his aides claim to have found no entry for the book. But according to Irving, Hughes replied with a longhand thank-you note in which he mentioned Irving's father and complimented Irving on treating a rather odd figure. De Hory, "with great consideration and sympathy." Irving took the hint, and an exchange of letters followed. When Irving suggested writing a book about Hughes, Hughes asked how he would proceed and enclosed the name and general-delivery address of an intermediary to whom Irving should reply.

Next, says Irving, he received a series of telephone calls directly from Hughes. In the months that followed, Irving and Hughes met numerous times. Nervous about "leading a double life," Irving made a habit of mailing a

posteard to his publishers at McGraw-Hill from the cities where the encounters took place. On one occasion, Hughes' intermediary arranged an airline flight for Irving: instead of being able to pick up the ticket at the airport. he found that the ticket had merely been ordered. He had to pay for it himself. Says Irving: "That seemed like something Hughes would do."

Series of Topings, Irvag says, the first meeting occurred, characteristically for Hughes, in the front seat the series of the se

Weeks later, in another city outside the U.S. Irving checked into a hotel to await instructions. A man named George called at 5 a.m. and directed Irving to a car parked several blocks away. Irving slipped into the driver's seat beside Hughes, who was wearing a wig. With Irving driving and Hughes navigating, the writer says. they motored through a forest, where Hughes finally got down to preliminary contract talk. At a second meeting in the same city, Irving says, he began insisting that he would have to get to work and start making tape recordings of their conversations

Why did Hughes agree to talk to Irving at all? Says Irving: "The man is in the last decade of his life. He believes he has been maligned, lied about. He has received a had press. As he said himself, he 'wanted to restore the balance.'" He had a message to convey. Irving suggests, perhaps an elusive one. "But one thing he said sticks in my mind," continued Irving. 'Your personal privacy is all you've got.' He means privacy of opinion, candor. He's also a firm believer in the necessity of being eccentric. He says eccentricity is just the world's way of describing honesty. Everyone would be deemed eccentric if he had the power and the wealth to do what he wants."

Irving and Hughes soon began their real working sessions in Irving's hotel room on Nassau. Hughes regularly arrived at Irving's room at 4 a.m. Irving had to roust his wife up and get her out of the room before Hughes would enter. Over the next eight to ten days, according to Irving, he conducted five long taping sessions of up to four hours each.

Hatter cames another intensive users of rapings. Fring says, which lasted ten to twelve days. All of these were in Irving's motel on the fringes of a city in the U.S. During this period, Hughes produced Irving to change his rental car every day. Hughes truesed to meet Irving's wife, but by chance he did encounter Richard Stassend, a researcher Irving had hired. Richard Stassend, a researcher Irving had hired. asked. "Yes," and Stasskind, "If it is an organic prunch."

More tapings followed, although they were not continuous, since Hughes often rambled and was sometimes irritated by the recorder, "Turn that goddam thing off," he once told Irving. "It's driving me crazy." Up to this point, Hughes had been appropriating the tapes at the end of each session and providing Irving with transcriptions later. But since the copies were poor, Irving pleaded to be allowed to transcribe the tapes himself. Hughes agreed, on condition that the tapes never leave the guarded room where they were working. According to Mc-Graw-Hill's Vice President for General Books Albert Leventhal: "Irving was never without a guard, and they took all his materials away when he finished typing.

Strictly Secret. At another session, the two men came to what Irving calls a "tentative but full agreement" that the project would culminate in a natiobiography, to be published by McGraw-Hill, that would take the form of a book-length interview.

Nearly a year ago, Irving informed McGraw-Hill of his contract with Hughes. In late March, two contracts were signed—one between McGraw-Hill and Irving, the other between Irving and Hughes. Hughes insisted that

the entire project be kept strictly secret.\* Last spring McGraw-Hill approached LiFE Managing Editor Ralph Graves, who signed a contract for an option on the first magazine and newspaper serial rights.

For security purposes. McGraw-Hill and LIFE named the enterprise Project Octavio. When LIFE received the transcripts, two editors closeted themselves in a suite in Manhattan's Elysee Hotel and then spent the better part of two days poring over them. Only three LIFE editors and a handful of McGraw-Hill executives knew about the project. Once work began on the actual publication, the book publishers locked away first the transcripts and later the galleys in a vault every night. For fear of theft or bombing, they declined to say whether the vault was in the McGraw-Hill Building. The measures may seem melodramatic, but Irving claims that two men showed up on Ibiza, hinting of murder and demanding information from his wife.

Meanwhile Irving and Hughes comimued their tapings. Hughes told Irving that name of his associates knew the state of the state of the state of the tring to he careful that no one Xeroxed the manuscript: if the ving so much as went to the meanroom while showing the book to publisher. When so well to the meanton on the state of the state of the libert. The state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of the state of the libert with the state of th

Irving says that his last meetings with Hughes took place in an American city late last fall. Hughes physical condition had been deteriorating steadily over the months. Irving

Originally, Hushes demanded that no publicity be given the project antil 30 days and approved, all we ward seeped and approved, all we ward seeped out that Robert Editon, a sometime Hollywood novelate and such husband of Lana Turrer, eas and such husband of Lana Turrer, eas that the seeped of the seeped of







FLOODLIGHTS ON HUGHES SANCTUM IN THE GRAND BRITANNIA BEACH HOTEL
An anchorite with scramblers on the phones.

said. At those meetings. Hughes lay in hed, wheezing heavily and frequently waving Irving out of the room. Had Hughes read the manuscript? The weak reply: "As much as I could,"

I hat was the morning of Dec. 7, the day that McGraw-Hill announced the book in New York. Hughes signed the typed, finished version of a preface to the book. When I riving sought another meeting four days later. Hughes intermediary was "in a flag" and said he could not arrange it. Irving never saw-Hughes again.

No Fanas a Lot, Irving's version of how the book was assembled was almost instantly challenged. The Me-Ciraw-Hill and Lift announcement of the book brought a denial of its authenticity from Hughes Tool Co. representatives in California, On Dec. 14 the company's general counsel. Chester Davis, appeared in Time Inc.'s New York offices and put through a telephone call to a man purporting to be Hughes. The man spoke with Frank McCulloch, New York bureau chief for the Time-Life News Service. Mc-Culloch, the last reporter to interview Hughes face-to-face-in 1958-believes that it was Hughes on the telephone. Their conversation was off the record, at Hughes' insistence, but Mc-Culloch said that Hughes denied any

Hill and LIFE insisting on the manuscripts authenticity, Hughes' public relations counselor. Richard Hannah, arranged an extraordinary "press conference" in a Lox Angeles hotel. Seven reporters, all selected and television once known Hughes, sat confronting incophones, camerase and a small telephone-amplifying box, which broadcast what was said to be. Hughes' voice.

knowledge of the book or of Irving.

Three weeks later, with McGraw-

For 23 hrs. the reporters ques-

tioned the voice All of them afterward agreed that the occasionally quavering fexas drawl, the verbal mannerisms and the sometimes rambling descriptions of aviation minutiae could only have come from Hughes. Their judgment was later corroborated by Noab Dietrich, who had worked for Hughes and been his intimate for 32 years before they parted in 1952.

Hughes said that he was speaking from Paradise Island in the Bahamas. Among many other subjects, he discussed a report that he had turned into a troglodytic creature with waistlength beard and eight-inch fingernails. Said Hughes: "Why, hell, how could I write my name it I had fingernails?" Each reporter had prepared test questions to establish Hughes' identity, and Hughes was often vague and uncertain in his answers. Hughes was adamant, however, about the manuscript. "This must go down in history," he said. "I don't remember any script as wild or as stretching the imagination as this yarn turned out to be . . . I don't know Irving. I never saw him, I never even heard of him until a matter of days ago when this thing first came to my attention.

On at least one point, a lapse in memory seemed especially odd. Hughes did not remember that retired U.S. Army Air Force Lieut. General Harold L. George had ever working executive of Hughes Aircraft Co. or several years until, with a group ogists, he departed the company following a special part of the company following a special part of the company following a special part of 1953.

There are other inconsistencies and terrepancies. Clifford Irving's story is troubling on a number of points. Could Hughes, who by many accounts is almost hermetically sealed in his Paradise Island evrie, have traveled to

#### THE NATION

the mainland and to other places outside the U.S. for meetings with Irving over a period of nine months without the knowledge of his aides or of immigration officials? Irving replies: "Hughes is a flitter."

In order to leave the Britannia Beach Hotel, Hughes would probably have had to use the emergency stairs from his suites on the ninth floor. since the only elevators are in the center of the hotel. He could then have walked to the rear parking lot, where a Ford truck converted into an ambulance is always parked. Then he would have had to drive across the high, humpbacked Paradise Island bridge, which torms a narrow bottleneck between Paradise and the island of New Providence. On the return trip, he would have had to pass through a \$2 toll gate. Leaving the island by boat would have been easier; he would probably have walked out the back of the Britannia to the beach on the ocean side of the island. The beach is unlighted, and a small hoat standing beyond the shallows could have taken him off. Escape by air seems unlikely, since the hotel roof is not large enough to accommodate a helicopter. One landing on the lawn would amount to a five-alarm fire, for there are no helicopters regularly on Irving argues that the voice at the

trying argues that the voice at the telephone press contrenence could not belong to Hughes, because Hughes could not withstand 23 hrs. of interviewing with only a few two-minute breaks. How, then, did Hughes find the stamina for his long assistons with Irving, quite aside from the tirring travel involved in getting to their rendezvous? One answer: Irving says that Hughes, was weak and ill only at the end of their months tegether.)

Other Scenarios. Hughes' life is supplausible and secretive that it invites extravagantly ingenious speculation. In the face of the certitude that someone is lying, these scenarios have been suggested:

THEORY I: TOTAL HOAX. Clifford Irving invented the entire autobiography. To do so, however, Irving would have to be a near genius of a writer. He would also have had to forge a body of documents, among them the Hughes letter to Irving acknowledging receipt of his book Fake!: tour handwritten letters, including the nine-page letter to McGraw-Hill president; checks" made out to Hughes for \$700,-000 as payment for the book, endorsed by Hughes and cleared through a Zurich banking house called Crédit Suisse. Irving would also have had to forge Hughes' handwriting in the extensive pencil editing that Hughes did

in the margins of the original tran\* The display on page 10 show Hughes as the appeared in 1951. Iwo McGraw-Hill checks bearing Hughes' endorsement, and Hughes' sagnature on the 1970 letter in which the fired Robert Maheu as head of

script. McGraw-Hill's Leventhal says that Hughes made several hundred corrections, ranging from punctuation to the rewriting of short passages. Sometimes Hughes directed Irving to rewrite a passage with a margin note such as "You've got this all screwed

Some observers nonetheless suspect forgery. Handwriting analysis will undoubtedly be the focus of the case; Hughes' lawyers may ask for an Internal Revenue Service investigation, saying that he never received McGraw-Hill checks. The noted New York handwriting experts Osborn Associates have verified that the handwriting on those documents matches samples of Hughes' handwriting dating back to 1936. At that time, Hughes was booked in a Los Angeles police station, where his fingerprints and signature were recorded after his car struck and killed pedestrian (the charges were dropped). The present handwriting is also said to match Hughes' signatures on a 1938 pilot's log and a Government security clearance issued during World War II. In addition, at matches the longhand in a letter, written in 1970, directing that Robert Maheu be fired as head of the Hughes properties in Nevada. Says Paul A. Osborn of Osborn Associates: "The evidence that all of the writing submitted was done by one individual is. in our opinion, irresistible, unanswerable and overwhelming

In addition to their holographic evidence. McGraw-Hill and Lift also base their case for authenticity on the internal character of their manuscript. which is offhand, conversational, outspoken, frequently salty. It deals intricately and at considerable length with airplane design and performance There are glints of characteristic



Eight-inch fingernails? Gentlemen, the very notion is too absurd for comment."

TIME, JANUARY 24, 1972

Hughes wit. He scoffed at Richard Nixon's Checkers speech, for example: "I always thought he must have had an onion hidden in his handkerchief." Such details would have been extremely difficult for Irving to fake. Indeed, the Hughes camp seemed ready to base its case less on the authenticity of the book than on whether or not it was authorized.

THEORY II: PARTIAL HOAX. Irving came up with authentic Hughes material. but did not obtain it in the way that he said he did. How else could he have got it?

THEORY II, VARIATION A. The man he met was not Howard Hughes but a talented impersonator in the service of Hughes' enemies, who had their own business reasons for inspiring an "autobiography." Hughes is known to keep extensive records of his conversations -all his personal aides are trained court reporters. Is it possible that the basic manuscript was among a truckload of documents that were removed from the Las Vegas office of Robert Maheu at the time Hughes fired him and slipped away to the Bahamas?

The theoretical motive: to use the "autobiography" to discredit Hughes with Nevada authorities, causing his gambling licenses to be withdrawn and thus ruining his \$300 million Nevada empire. The Nevada gambling commission has for months been trying to induce Hughes to appear before it and answer questions about who controls his Las Vegas enterprises. If the "autobiography" suggested that he had traveled to various cities to give interviews to Irving, the commission might demand to know why Hughes has declined to come to Nevada. ready. Nevada Governor Mike O'Callaghan has said: "If he had time to travel throughout the Western Hemisphere, he certainly should be able to talk to officials in the state where his business is." In his telephone press conference. Hughes said that his health was "tolerable"-or "probably better than I deserve"-thereby undermining the assumption that he is not well enough to appear in Nevada.

What would his enemies have to gain if Hughes lost the Nevada licenses? Some might want to buy up the casinos. Some might want simple revenge. They might also hope that the book would reveal details that would damage Hughes' appeal to the Supreme Court for reversal of a \$145 million judgment won against him for alleged mismanagement of TWA. In addition, Robert Maheu has filed a \$50 million suit against Hughes: he contends that Hughes had no right to fire him because they had a lifetime "verbal contract." If the book mentioned such a contract. Maheu would at least have firm evidence in court.

THEORY II, VARIATION B. One of the "Mormon Mafia"-the secretarynurse-assistants who attend Hughes



AUTHOR CLIFFORD IRVING Warts and all.

round the clock-decided to cash in on the intimate association by selling Irvine an accumulated background of Hughes' autobiographical transcripts. According to this theory, aides totally familiar with Hughes' handwriting could have forged the documents.

Actually, of the six, only four are Mormons-Howard Fekersly, George Francom, Levar Myler and Kay Glenn. who functions as paymaster and general manager of the group. John Holmes is a Roman Catholic, and Roy Crawford is a Presbyterian who is married to a Mormon.

Hughes has had a longtime affinity for Mormons: they are generally nondrinkers, nonsmokers and rigidly honest about money. Despite such probity, three of Hughes' men-Eckersly. Myler and Francom-have been linked to a stock swindle involving a defunct Canadian company called Pan American Mines, Ltd. Hughes, however, is an extraordinarily watchful man; it is said that he changes his own bedsheets lest a maid steal the notes he has been making on the telephone. In this version, Irving would have had to he duped by a man impersonating Hughes-or else he would have had to invent the entire story of his meetings, in collusion with the purveyors of the transcripts. On balance, both see-

THEORY III. Hughes did provide Irving with some or all of the autobiographical material, either meeting personally with him, as Irving claimed, or sending him written transcripts. According to this theory. Hughes acted without the knowledge of legal advisers, talking with a sometimes brutal frankness about his life. Then, when McGraw-Hill announced the book. Hughes' shocked lawyers and associates persuaded him that the book would be disastrous to his business affairs. Somehow he had to get out of it. One way open was total repudiation.

Noah Dietrich, who is preparing a book of his own about Hughes-he sold it to Fawcett Publications for a \$40,000 advance in the rising Hughes literary market just after the controversy broke-subscribes to the third theory. "He is a very devious man. says Dietrich, who was Hughes' chief executive officer for three decades and helped build his financial empire. "He went off on one of those ego binges of his. He was inviting libel and slander suits that could jeopardize millions of dollars in litigation. He's going to lay this off on some poor little innocent staff member."

McGraw-Hill and LIFF accept Theory III: the autobiography is the work of Howard Hughes, was duly authorized by him and he is now attempting to repudiate his contracts agreeing to its nublication.

Knocked Cold. The material for several autobiographies is there in the dazzlinely erratic trajectories and the odd bleaknesses of Howard Hughes' life. Orphaned at 19. Hughes was a grave and skinny Texas boy with an inheritance of half a million dollars and control of his father's Hughes Tool Co., which owned the patent on a conical drill bit that helped open up the oilfields. Hughes married a young Texas aristocrat. Ella Rice, and headed for Hollywood. A gangling Texas prodigy, he broke into moviemaking by producing a flop or two and then, with a combination of gambler's profligacy low. Pat O'Brien, Jane Russelli.

Hughes and Ella were divorced in 1929, and over the years he was seen with such heauties as Billie Dove, Lana Furner, I inda Darnell, Ginger Rogers and Ida Lupino. He installed Ava Gardner in a house shortly after she was divorced from Mickey Rooney. Soon after, it became apparent that Hughes was not devoting much attention to her, and Rooney began stopping by. Hughes confronted Ava and slapped her. She retaliated by hitting him over the head with a copperbased ashtray, knocking him cold. He was taken to a hospital, where his agents managed to have the injuries officially listed as stomach trouble.

Hughes had a habit of setting up startlets in lawish houses around Hollywood. Generally he slept with each startlets of the startlets of the startlets of the tent of the startlets of the startlets of the tent of the startlets of the startlets of the form a move setters. He called Noah Detrok in the Houston headquarters from a move setters. He called Noah Detrok in the Houston headquarters to a Angeles on 'an emergency' errand. There, Dietrich was instructed to go to an empty apartment and pick up a lituarity hig containing pick up a lituarity hig containing it in a vector lot of the startlets of the in a vector lot of the startlets of the in a vector lot of the startlets of the startlets of the in a vector lot of the startlets of the startl ly donated the clothes to charity.

Over the sears. Hughes developed a fetish about cleanliness. a phobia about germs. Talking with Mike Wallace on Citis News 60 Minuter. It is a considered to the came in contact with rating them from A to D—Bithy, moderately during the came in contact with rating them from A to D—Bithy, and moderately dear. He noted that the contact with rating them from A to D—Bithy and moderately dear. He noted that the contact with rating the moderate with the came that the contact with the came that the came that the from the contact with the came that the

He developed multiple lives, often cramming several into one day. He has always had a preternatural disregard for sleep. From the movies, he turned to aviation, where, despite having had no formal training, he proved to be something of a genius at aviation design and engineering. In 1935



AVIATION AWARD FROM F.D.R. (1936)
Multiple lives,

he introduced the H-1, the first plane with flush rivest to reduce drag, and was honored as the nation's outstanding airman by President Rossevelt. He set transcontinental speed records, then in 1937 flew a refitted Lockheed transport round the world in three days 19 hours, halving Wiley Post's eld record.

During World War II. Hughes designed a 200-to-, neight-engine plywood flying boat, nicknamed the Sprace Gonze, that was meant to transport 700 men. The conception was perhaps toe grandoes for the finese—the plane was only 11 ft. shorter than a 747. After the war, Maine's Senator Owen Bresser demanded to know Government funds and produced no fixable planes. Thereupon Hughes flew his monstrosity for a mile at 70 ft. over Lox Angeles Harbor, the only time it was ever in the air. Today, at an annual rental of \$46,000, the plane is hangared under guard on the Long Beach waterfront. a monument to Hughes' lifelong reluctance to admit failure—and his tendency to remember slights, real or fancied.

Into Nevada. Hughes was seritously injured in three plane crashes, the last and worst in 1946, when he was test-plioting the winn-engine XF-11. One of its huge, counter-rotating 11. One of its huge, counter-rotating to a crash landing next to a low Angeles country club. His chest was crashed and dectors doubted that he would live. The aftereffects of those crashes have been blamed for his latcrashes have been blamed for his lattuache while recovering from the XF-11 crash heacuse the hurns he had

suffered made shaving painful. For all his feats. Hughes is regarded as a second-rate flyer by some pilots who have shared a cockpit with him.

In 1948 Hughes gained control of RKO Pictures. Despite heavy losses-\$15 million in one year -he managed to self out at a prot-At times, his management of TWA was also less than inspired. After long hesitation, he plunged into ordering jets on all sides, and without fully realizing it ran up commitments of close to \$500 million. Noah Dietrich recalls in his book that when he remonstrated with Hughes and pointed had to be consulted. Hughes replied: "That's no problem: just tell those stooges to give their approval." He lost control of TWA in 1961, and after a lawsuit was later ordered to pay the company \$136 million-with \$9 million subsequently added for interest -on the grounds of mismanagement and breach of antitrust laws. That is one of the suits still hang-

ing over him.

Hughes sold his shares of
TWA in 1966, receiving \$546 million
for them. It was then that he million
his inroads into Nevada, buying up
the Las Vegas hotels, a cusino in Las
Vegas and another in Reno. He also
acquired a I'V station. a Las Vegas art rermund, thousands of acres of real estate, and areglonal airline, now Hughes
tate, and areglonal airline now Hughes
competent management, Hughes of
and Hughes Aircraft, an electronies
and satellite company, were thriving.

While he was still in high school. Hughes remarked: "I suppose I am not like other men. Most of them like to study people. I am not so interested in people as I should be, I guess. What I am tremendously interested in is science, the earth and the minerals that come with it."

The truth is that even before he



HUGHES' FIRST WIFE, ELLA RICE



WITH AVA GARDNER (1946)



became a recluse, he was never very good with people, uneasy with other men and unable to make lasting friendships, awkward and uncomfortable with women despite the beauties he squired in public, sometimes generous but often thoughtless of those who worked for him. Dietrich was paid \$500,000 a year, but taxes took a huge chunk of that. Dietrich persistently badgered Hughes for part ownership. Hughes stalled for years. Finally, in 1957. Dietrich decided to take his first full, uninterrupted vacation, an African safari with his son. He returned to find a new lock on his office door. Dietrich demanded of Hughes: "Howard, is this all our years of being together has meant to you?"

"Well, if that's the way you want to look at it," said Hughes. Dietrich walked toward the door, wondering if that was indeed the end. He heard Hughes call: "Noah?" "Yes?" Pause. Anticipation. "You forgo! your hat."

Bong-Bong. Hughes would of course notice a hat left behind. Afraid of being mugged, he fostered the myth that he never carried any money, when in fact he sometimes kept in the lining of his fedora a eache of several thousand dollars. At times, his trousers were weighted down with dimes and quarters, because he so frequently conducted his business from phone booths. "When you talked to him." says one friend, "it was 'clank-clank. bong-bong' every few minutes. It sounded like the bells of St. Mary's," For longer calls, Hughes used a private line-with good reason. TWA Vice President Robert Rummel, a former close associate, remembers business phone conversations that lasted nine or ten hours: "Once in a while we would take a ten-minute break."

Hughes is notoriously stingy, fearful of being a soft touch, but he understands the political uses of money. The Irving manuscript tells Hughes' version of his famous \$205,000 loan to the brother of then Vice President Richard Nixon in 1956. Dietrich, who handled the matter for Hughes, has his own account in his book. After Hughes had approved the loan, Dietrich went to see Nixon and warned him that if the loan "becomes public information, it could mean the end of your political career-and I don't believe it can be kept quiet." According to Dietrich, Nixon replied: "I have to put my relatives ahead of my career. For a man whose money has al-

lowed him to design amy life he chose. Hughes obviously picked an odd and joyless one. He always seemed both mardly distracted by little leftower Calvinist furnes and propelled headlong by a Kind of ricocheting genus. He loved flying, but his pilot's license lapped in 1940, and it is doubtful if he has flown much, if at all, since them, In his relephone press conference, he said rather wisffully that he wanted to fly again. His second marriage,

to Actress Jean Peters, ended, like his first, in divorce, He has no children.

Into Seclusion, Hughes' first attempt at full-time seclusion came during the early '60s, when he rented a house in the Bel Air section of Los Angeles and disappeared into it. Once, a friend came to visit his wife. When no one answered the bell, she walked in and sat down. Presently Jean appeared and the kaffeeklatsch began. But the guest noticed that Jean seemed oddly nervous, and finally realized what she was looking at-a pair of skinny bare feet showing from behind a pair of draperies. "Jean, do you think I should go?" the guest asked. "I guess you'd better," said Jean, glancing uncomfortably at the feet.

Hughes' reclusiveness has never been satisfactorily explained, though he makes a manful attempt to do so in Irving's manuscript. It obviously goes beyond an ordinary desire for privacy, beyond his shyness and his fear of being involved in litigation. There may be a partly justified paranoia about business enemies-and the press, for that matter-intruding upon his sanctum. Last year a group of men, including Robert Maheu's son Peter. were evicted by security guards from the Britannia Beach Hotel, where they were allegedly trying to bug Hughes' suite from the one below.

Hughes' present sanctuary at the Britannia, like his old penthouse at the Desert Inn in Las Vegas, is something from a James Bond movie set. Hughes occupies the western end of the Britannia's ninth floor, attended 24 hours a day by the Mormon Mafia. His suite is decorated with the usual hotel furniture, plus a humming array of several hundred thousand dollars worth of electronic equipment, including a radio-telephone hookup to the U.S. mainland and telephone scramblers to prevent his phone conversations from being bugged. The roof bristles with antennas. At night all eleven of Hughes' balconies are awash with harsh floodlights. Closed-circuit TV cameras lean out from the building's walls, scanning for intruders. Uniformed guards watch the elevators. Recently the hotel applied fresh paint to all of its fire doors on the emergency stairwell-except on the ninth floor; apparently workmen were not allowed there.

Modium Rare. As he always has, hughes works whenever he chooses, generally very late at night. According to one source in his organization, he watches relevision frequently (he has exceeded at 541. TV mast at one the hotel), is particularly interested in news shows. He also reads messpapers, "from notogical and selentific journals, and has movies screened.

Hughes dresses in a white shirt with no tie, slacks and loafers, and wears his hair just above collar length, slightly longer than in the past. He eats only two meals a day, although with his hours it may never be clear which meal is breakfast and which dinner. He favors salads, fresh vegetables and lean meats. He drinks only

milk and fruit juices.

Hans Schenk, a Swiss chef who once worked for Hughes, describes the invariable menu: two 20-oz, sirloinpeas, earrots and green beans, followed by vanilla ice cream and cake. A Hughes aide would appear in the kitchen and watch to make sure that Schenk scrubbed his hands and fingernails. "I would cook his steak with a stop watch." Schenk recalls, "He wanted it medium rare, eight or nine minutes of the grill. He'd notice if it was a minute overdone." If Hughes was on the phone when dinner was served and the meal cooled, it was thrown into the garbage and another was prepared.

Richard Hannah, the hurassed Losnageles public relations man who has become Hughes' chief spokesman to the outer world, believes that with the controvers; over Irving's book Hughes will now begin emerging from his seclusion. Hughes indicated as much during his press conference, suggesting self and even face-fo-face confrontations, with reporters. But it may be

a while yet.

To Go Public, This week the New York State Supreme Court will hear arguments on whether or not to garnt a temporary injunction forbidding publication of trivings hook and the Livi except is. The sun was terprises. a Hughes company that telprises, and the company that tellrises to stope publication. Hughes may of course we later, charging in vasion of process; and "fletionalization such suits would oblige Hughes to testify in court.

That at least would prove he exists. For today, Howard Hughes is surrounded by such mystification that some entertain the ultimate theory; he is dead, a phantom evoked and impersonated by a band of conspirators in order to keep his holdings together. If nothing else, this conjecture is an index of how the invisible and diffi-

ficult man stirs fantasies.

Perhaps, having talked out his life
to the brink of print, he has once

more been overcome by a studien affiction of shynes, and he trembles in the gusts of exposure that simply the announcement of the book has sent through his Sanctuary. It must be very hard for an authentic mystery to go public, and the spectacle may merit some sympathy. For all his trophies, his oranghooks, his power, his billions, Howard Hughes, says Clifford Irving—and the judgment has the ring of truth—'is a very vulnerable man."



MARSHA PINKSTAFF IN NEW YORK

### POLITICS

### Glamour on the Hustings

The campaign advance man is a staple of modern political folklore. He is the scout for the candidate's wagon train, as well as a political strategist, tour director and carnival barker. It is his exigent assignment to schedule a rally to his candidate's best advantage, drum up enthusiasm, charm local party leaders and, when the occasion demands, get tough with local officials. Fraditionally he has been a pugnacious type like Jerry Bruno, who served as point man for both John and Robert Kennedy. In their collaborative book, The Advance Man. Speechwriter Jeff Greenfield describes Bruno: "He is built like a fire bydrant: he has the tact of a pulling guard; when confronted by a local official standing between him and the prospect of a large turnout, he can be something less than pleasant

Two of Senator Edmund Musskies most prominent advance men hear no resemblance whatsoever to frepling and proposed propos

Says Mike Casey, director of Missies 15-man advance team: "When we were mulling over the idea of having women do some of our advance work, the pros all said they were too soft for the job. They said women couldn't deal with politicians. I've found just the contrary, Advance men from local politicians, but those same politician contrary, advance men proposed to the contrary of the

Winsome as they may be, the wom-

en are anything but window dressing. Each usually works a 7 a.m.-to-10 p.m. day, living solely on savings and expenses. Each was given serious responsibility right at the start. It fell to Pinkstaff to organize the Jan. 7 Tampa rally round Muskie's bid in the Florida primary. She chose the landing site for the Senator's prop jet and rounded up the proper vehicles for Muskie, local officials, the press and TV camera crews. She masterminded the distribution of 14,000 invitations to the rally, then had fliers printed featuring Muskie's campaign theme, "A New Beginning.

Three days before the rally, she arranged for Jane Muskie to appear on two radio talk shows, ordered a thousand bright balloons, set up a poster party and personally asked school officials to urge students to attend the rally. The result of her efforts was a significant of the property of the property of the property and personally asked school officials.

nal success for Muskie.

Economou's assignments have proved equally nagging. Despite Casey's elaborate manual of instructions, see says. "Severy detail of a trip is a potential disaster." Ten minutes before Muskie was scheduled to speak in Manchester. N.H., the sound equipment went on the blink. Economou managed to screunge up replacements with only seconds to save.

On the Go. Both women came to their jobs with some political credentials. Born in Indianapolis, Pinkstaff is the daughter of a chemical company salesman. After graduating from Butter University in 1965, she joined Senator Birch Bayh's staff, served in Arthur Goldberg's campaign for Govern the Control of t

ROSE ECONOMOU IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



his brief fling as a presidential aspirant, then asked to join Muskie's forces when Bayh dropped out.

Economou's father was a Greekborn baker, who died when she was twelve. She got her political schooling early in Chiengo's South Side wards. She graduated from the University of Illinois in 1968 and attended Rutgers University's Eugleton Institute of Poltics. In 1970 she worked on Joseph Duffey's unsuccessful bid for a Connecticut' Senate seat, and was taken with Mitskie's celebrated election-eve sneech.

Pinkstaff, the more glamorous of the two, draws assignments like Florida. She frankly concedes: 'Il think there's a definite advantage to being femule. There is an element of surprise caused by the arrival of a woman, and since the people! work with are mostly men. I don't doubt that it helps to be attractive.' On the other hand, says Cancy, 'Rose has an ethnic buckground, and relates well to small down large and the same of the same of the properties.' Economous is philosophical about her role: 'I guess I remind severowner of their kid sister.'

eryone of their stossister.

While the women have experienced very Ice problems with Icchery, they also have very filter time for dates.

"This job is a real handleap to your scial life," Phinistaff explains, "but I'm on complaining." On the more complaining, the property of the proper

### Of Muskie and Daley

At past Democratic national concentines, nobody showed more naked political muscle than Chicago's mayor. Richard Daley. As boss of a large, tightly controlled bloc of Illinois delegates, he was diligently courted by presidential candidates, whether they liked him or not. This year the mayor is destined to play a diminished role. Reform has made the kingmaker all but obsolete in the national Democratic Party.

In 1968, Daley hand-picked most of the Illinois delegates to the coned, and even many of the 48 were controlled by the machine. Under the new rules, 160 out of 170 delegates will be elected in the March 21 primary. They will not be so easily manipulated by Daley. In the past they were prohibited from declaring in favor of a candidate; now they can cither state a preference or stay uncommitted. As a result, the presidential candidates are running delegate slates pledged to them in most of Illinois after only a pro forma consultation with Daley.

The mayor is on the spot. He would prefer to lead an uncommitted

delegation to Miami Beach, where he can make a deal when the time is right. But there is a danger that his detegates might be beaten in the primary by rivals who are pledged to candidates. The most serious threat is Edmund Muskie.

His campaign is well organized in Illinois under the direction of Angelo Geocaris, who is also a friend of the mayor's. Cieocaris has insisted to Daley that if he fails to back Muskie, he might jeopardize his position in Chicago. The Polish wards in particular are ardently pro-Muskie. He is the choice of two of Daley's top lieutenants: Daniel T. Rostenkowski, leader of the Illinois congressional delegation, and Congressman Roman Pucinski, whom Daley has picked to run against Republican Senator Charles Percy. Last week Senator Adlai Stevenson III also endorsed Muskie. A number of people have filed to enter the primary pledged to Muskie: some of them are not even known to the candidate's camp.

Help at Home. Daley has refrained from endorsing Muskie, though he has come close. At a press conference, he heaped praise upon Muskie: "One of the great men of our time. He would make a fine President." When asked it there was any other candidate he liked, he thought a moment, then replied, "Vance Hartke," prefer 1ed Kennedy, but the mayor has given up on him for 1972. His last choice would be Hubert Humphrey, who infuriated him by criticizing the way he handled the rioting in Chicago during the 1968 convention and then by complaining that he did not work hard enough for the national ticket. That leaves Daley with Muskie.

Always much more concerned with affairs at home than in Washington. Daley wants above all to keep his machine intact; recently it has taken quite a beating from scandals involving former Governor Otto Kerner and State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan, Rather than get out of the primary as Daley instructed him, Hanrahan is battling the machine's candidate for state's attorney. Daley will have his hands full keeping Cook County under control. If Muskie can help him, then Muskie will be his candidate-provided that the Senator does not stumble along the way in the primaries.

Daley's delegates are filing as uncommitted, but the Muskie forces are confident that their man is the favorite. Like the other candidates, Muskie is not running an independent slate of delegates in the city of Chicago. As Jack English, a top Muskie aide, rather optimistically puts it. "What's the point of running against ourselves?" The Democratic Party in Illinois seems to be no longer simply the lengthened shadow of Richard Daley.

#### REFUGEES

### No Asylum for Merab

As the six dour Russian diplomats hustled their charge through Kennedy Airport, they were met by a determined contingent of U.S. State Department and immigration officials. Their friend. the Russians assured the Americans, did not want asylum and had chosen to return home; but, no, he could not confirm this personally. Merab Kurashvili. 36. an engineering teacher doing postgraduate work at the University of California at Berkeley, stood nervously watching, his throat and wrists bandaged. Without an interview, the Americans replied. Kurashvili would not be permitted to board a waiting Aeroflot jet. The Soviets yielded-perhaps in part because the U.S., by coincidence, had just announced a long-overdue



KURASHVILI AT KENNEDY AIRPORT A free and voluntary wish.

streamlining and broadening of procedures for handling defectors and those seeking political asylum.

Like many Americans, Richard Nixon was abashed and angered last year when a Lithuanian sailor. Simas Kudirka, was forced to return to his Russian ship after he had defected to a U.S. Coast Guard cutter anchored off Martha's Vineyard. The President raged against the "bureaucratic bungling" responsible for the incident, and demanded new guidelines to ensure against a similar occurrence. The resultant recodification authorizes, among other things, "the use of force against attempts at forcible repatriation, provides for quicker communication between the State Department and various federal, state and local agencies likely to encounter defectors. The mystery surrounding Kurashvili allowed for the immediate practical application of the new guidelines.

Kurashvili came to the State De-

#### THE NATION

partment's attention two weeks ago, when he and a fellow Soviet student, Cirigory Smelyi, were arrested for allegedly shoplifting from a Berkeley market. After the State Department intervened, the charges were dropped and the men were allowed to remain at Berkeley. Soviet authorities apparently felt that the incident reflected poorly on their country. The two students were flown to the Soviet embassy in Washington, then taken to Kennedy Airport in a minibus by several embassy staff-During the drive, Kurashvili slashed his neck and wrists with a razor blade; he was bleeding heavily when his escorts attempted to drag him through the airport to board an Aeroflot flight to Moscow. Port of New York Authority police intervened and rushed Kurashvili to a nearby hospital. Smelvi, after indicating to the police that he wanted to return home, was allowed to

Confrontation. Airport authorities meanwhile relayed the details to the State Department's Operations Center. now the cleaninghouse for handling any such incident. A department official search of the control of the c

board the waiting Russian jet.

The Russians were at first admand in their refusals to allow Kurnshvoli to talk to the Americans. Eventually they refended and permitted Kurnshvoli. in the presence of two of his companions, to speak to Immigration and Naturalization Service Investigator Sam Status, Said Zuty, Said Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Said Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Said Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Said Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Said Zuty, Isaid Zuty, Said Zuty

On the day following Kurashviffs return, the Soivest Union ordered the expulsion of New York Congressman James Scheiner for allegedly inciting Soivet Jews in leave Russin, Scheuer Leaves Hauss and Congression of the Soivet Leaves Leav

The Congressman later told news men that he had visited a number of Soviet Jews whose addresses had been given to him in New York, but he denied the Soviet accusations. As a Jewish Congressman from a heav-urally wanted to inform himself about the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Lorion.

#### RACES

### Battle in Baton Rouge

Racial violence is, often set off by the most superficial of trip wires an isolated arrest, a rumor of police brutality, the temperature climbing above 100°. But rarely has a racial conflict seemed quite so random and inexplicable as the sudden savagery last week in with police in a butle that left two policemen and two blacks dead and another 31 people injured.

Baton Rouge (pop. 166,000), the capital of Louisiana, is an anomaly, a throwback to an earlier South in which black complaints were bitter but rarely voiced. Though blacks are 28% of the population, they account for only 12%

RIOTER BEING DRAGGED TO POLICE VAN



of the police force. It is an unspoken rule that the black cops do not arrest whites. Nor do the city's blacks often demonstrate or make demands.

Trouble began on New Year's Day, when 20 hack men and women checked into a Baton Rouge motel. City police sone began receiving complaints from Iocal merchants that the group police sone began from Iocal merchants that the group borhoused asking for contributions. Some witnesses say they represented themselves as a young artists group, while othersallege that they handed out. Black Muslim literature. The group also amounced a street raily for early calculated the street of the proposed of t

Though Baton Rouge Mayor Woodrow W Dumas knew of the planned demonstration, there were no police at the rally, which attracted about 200 people, many of them mersely curious. Several white newmen were present; one, Robert Johnson, may have suffered irreparable brain damage when some in the crowd jat-tacked him for no apparent reason.

White Devil, When the first police did arrive, there followed an innae conversation between a sheriff's deputy, Major Marion M. Binning, and a tall, slender man, later identified as Samuel Upton, whom Binning took to be in charge. "Are you the spokesman for the season and the state of the season and the season area" when the season area of the property of the season area. "Succeed Upton, which was the season area of the season area of the season area." We'll wait for him."

More police appeared and took up positions at either end of the street, where the demonstrators had parked three cars on as to block the intersections. A deputy approached Upton and his men—all dressed in somber, singlebreasted suits and some wearing ermson how ties—who were now lined up across one end of the street, and requested that the cars be moved. "You





## A machine famous for not breaking down.



Maverick: If reliability is important to you.





white devil." Upton shouted, "either you or I are going to die today!" Another cop moved to penetrate the line of blacks. Someone grabbed him. There was a scuffle, and then shots.

No one has yet established who fired first or why. It is equally unclear whether the blacks were armed: the police have recovered no weapons other than their own. Some police admit shooting at the blacks, and one theory is that the two officers who were killed were shot accidentally by fellow cops. More likely, once the fighting started some of Upton's men grabbed guns from the police, then turned the weapons on them. Both dead policemen. Deputy Ralph Hancock and Deputy DeWayne Wilder, were shot with police guns: so were Upton and Thomas Davis, who were also killed. Of the 31 injured, 14 were police. Twelve blacks were also hurt, several by angry, clubwielding police searching for Upton's friends-all but three of whom have been cantured

Both blacks and whites are still puzzling over the background and intent of Upton's group. From Chicago, Elijah Muhammad, head of the Black Muslim movement, denied any knowledge of it. No one has any idea what the blacks had in mind. But their legacy

Baton Rouge.

### CITIES

### Hunger in Seattle

The sky was slate gray. Snow. which had fallen a few nights before. had turned to slush. About 50 people. some with small children, waited patiently for more than an hour in front of a former supermarket at 23rd and Madison in Seattle's shabby central area. When the doors opened at 10 a.m., the people entered quickly and filled shopping carts with free surplus food-dry beans, scrambled-egg mix and a score of other items. Hundreds of other Seattle residents followed, collecting an allotment of 40 lbs, per person. In less than a week, workers at the store distributed 125,000 lbs. of food. Two weeks later, 220,000 lbs, of food had been given away

Thus the first of three free-food distribution centers in the Seattle area opened just before the New Year; five more will be opened later. The food was supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture after more than five months of pressure from Washington Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry ("Scoop") Jackson, who had urged that federal food surpluses be sent to Scattle to feed the city's hungry. People on welfare, those collecting Social Security benefits and most of the 30,500 who exhausted their unemployment benefits are eligible for free food under the new program.

Hunger became a problem in Se-

attle almost two years ago, when the city's economy began to falter because of the layoff of 63,000 workers at Boeing, Seattle's largest employer. An ailing forest-products industry added to the problem, and the result was an unemployment rate of about 12% at the start of 1972. Of the 1,400,000 people living in the threecounty area in and around Seattle. 72,500 were out of work.

Until the Federal Government came tardily to the rescue, Seattle's jobless relied mainly on an impressive, volunteer, church and community effort called Neighbors in Need, started in November 1970 to mobilize Seattle's haves to aid its have-nots. By December 1971, the group had given out nearly 500,000 bags of food, and its 1,500 volunteer workers had put in 400,000 man-hours feeding an average of 15,000 people per week. The Magnuson was angry because he, Jackson and others had repeatedly requested that surplus food in warehouses and granaries around the country be sent to Seattle. Agriculture and Administration officials, though sympathetic, thought that they were hamstrung by federal regulations.

Space Shuttle, But in November, the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs issued a report contending that the Agriculture Department was violating the intent of the laws by withholding the surplus food. A federal district court agreed. Three weeks later. Magnuson asked his fellow Senators to approve a resolution that would prevent the department from appealing the court decision: it passed. By mid-December, 4,000,000 lbs. of surplus food -enough to feed 100,000 people for month-began arriving in Seattle.



SEATTLE UNEMPLOYED LINE UP FOR FREE FOOD FROM "NEIGHBORS IN NEED" Mobilizing haves to aid have-nots.

food came from door-to-door collections and other individual danations Washington farmers gave tons of apples, pears, potatoes and wheat; one package contained two live chickens.

Help from Kobe. The Seattle To tems professional hockey team colleeted 1,000 donations of food for Neighbors at one of its games. The Seattle SuperSonies professional basketball team drew 900 paying customers -at \$1 a head-to a practice session. The proceeds, and food donated by another 600 fans in lieu of cash admissions, went to the Neighbors' hunger program. Help also came from Kobe, Japan, Seattle's "sister city, which had received shipments of food and supplies from Seattle residents after World War II. Last week Actress Katharine Cornell sent a \$500 check.

When he told the Senate of the Japanese gifts. Magnuson declared: have never felt disgraced by my Government. But today I stand here on the floor of the greatest deliberative body in the world in total humiliation."

The shipments will continue as long as proded

Seattle will need more than free food. While much of the rest of the country is beginning to feel the end of the recession, and unemployment is leveling off in many areas. Seattle has not yet shared in this trend. Some 90,000 in the state may get 13 more weeks of aid through the Extension of Unemployment Benefits Act signed by President Nixon in December, Nixon's approval of the space-shuttle development project (TiMi., Jan. 17) also could improve the city's employment outlook if Boeing gets a healthy portion of the contracts to be awarded this summer. The 38,000 workers still at Boeing were somewhat upset when the Pay Board rejected a proposed 12% pay increase for aerospace workers and then voted to limit the first year raise to 8.3%. Although some Boeing employees fired off protest letters and telegrams to the President, most admitted that they were happy they still had jobs to go to. In Seattle, that is all that matters.

21

INDOCHINA

### There's Still a War On

WITH the next-to-final phase of the U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam in sight at last, the war suddenly appeared to be not dwindling down but rapidly building up again. Last week, even as President Nixon was announcing the pullout of 70,000 more G.Ls by May 1, the North Vietnamese were carrying out an ominous new offensive in each of Indochina's major battlegrounds.

▶ In Laos, Communist troops scored a stunning victory by forcing the evacuation of Long Cheng, the celebrated CIA base near the Plain of Jars. They also scattered the battered remnants of the U.S.-backed army of Meo tribesmen that was, until recently, the only force that could keep the Communists

in check in Laos

▶ In Cambodia, government troops continued to give ground to the North Vietnamese troops, who now control most of the northeastern countryside. At Krek, 2,500 Cambodian troops simply fled when the 10,000 South Vietnamese troops that had been operating with them in the former Communist "sanctuaries" were abruptly called home by Saigon. The Cambodians reportedly left so much equipment behind that U.S. aircraft were called upon to bomb it before it could be captured by the North Vietnamese.

▶ In South Viet Nam. Saigon forces took up defensive positions, primarily astride infiltration routes and around major cities and military bases, to await a sizable flare-up in Communist

activity that is expected to peak at the time of the Tet holidays, which fall in mid-February. Meanwhile the North Vietnamese moved mobile missile launchers right up to South Viet Nam's northern frontiers, and the air war continued. The U.S. last week conducted its seventh "protective reaction" strike of the year against SAM sites in North Viet Nam

Despite the poor results of the recent bombing, U.S. military officials insisted that the enemy was capable only of "cheap victories" in unimportant territory. Perhaps so, but the renewal of the ground war should dispel the notion, widespread in the U.S., that the fighting is over, at least for the American G.I. Technically, U.S. troops are indeed in a "defensive" posture, as their main job is to protect American facilities. But for a good number of the 139,000 G.I.s still in Viet Nam. that job means endless patrols out in the boondocks under conditions that look very much like war.

In all probability, the last U.S. Army combat unit in Viet Nam will be the 7,000-man 3rd Brigade of the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile), which is responsible for the security of a vast area of Vietnamese countryside surrounding the huge American installations at Bien Hoa, Long Binh and the Tan Son Nhut airbase outside Saigon. Recently, TIME Correspondent Rudolph Rauch joined one 3rd Brigade company as it pushed off from a fire hase 35 miles east of Saigon to begin a patrol in search of North Vietnamese infiltrators. His report:

Nobody in Charlie Company wanted to be where he was, and when we walked off Fire Base Hall and into the jungle, it was easy to sympathize. We marched as a company for an hour, then divided into three platoons, After two miles, the jungle gave way to incredibly thick undergrowth-not high enough to block out the sun and too dense to move through, either quickly or silently. Napalm strikes had killed all the tall trees whose shade once kept down the growth on the jun-

Charlie Company was fresh from a weekend in the seaside resort of Vung Tau-a prized opportunity for revelry and relaxation that comes only once every 45 days. The comnany has no barracks, no dress uniforms (they are stored in boxes at Bien Hoa) and no personal possessions (letters are the only personal items allowed in the field). The Vung Tau weekend, which the men enjoy in fatigues, is the only break in an endless cycle of ten- to 15-day patrols and three-day rests on a fire base with no hot showers and few other

No Hammocks. We are sup-posed to patrol until 5 o'clock, when the rules say that the night defensive position should be set up. If a unit moves after 5, there is a danger that a contact might run on after darkness, making air support more difficult. But at 5 it is pouring rain, and we are still in scrub, which is not good for a night position because there are no trees big enough to stop en-

CHARLIE COMPANY SOLDIERS ABOARD HELICOPTER DURING COMBAT PATROL IN JUNGLES EAST OF SAIGON



emy mortars. It is close to 6 when we find a few trees, and everybody starts putting up his hooch. I pull out my hammeck. "No hammocks," asy Sergeant Henry A. Johnson, a Virginian who has a master's degree in communications. "The C.O. doesn't allow them. Too vulnerable to mortars. The C.O. believes in being cautious."

"line One " When we move out at dawn next morning, everyone is a bit more nimble, perhaps because the Vung Tau hangovers are gone. We walk all morning, stopping for a tenminute break each hour. At the noon break, the radio sputters with orders from the hattalion commander to a unit that has made contact with the enemy five miles away. There was an ambush; one American was killed when he walked into an NVA bunker complex. Another is wounded and a helicopter is down. The battalion commander, flying overhead in his helicopter, says he is going in to pick up the downed pilot. His chopper is loaded with electronic gear and it is too heavy for any task that requires acrobatics. "Jesus, Colonel, be careful," whispers the radio operator, Pfc. Erik Lewis, 21. The rescue is successful.

Lewis tells me that a "Line One" (meaning a G.I. combat death in army jargon) "happens just rare enough so that nobody at home knows about it. But if you're out here, your peace outlook goes straight to zero." And, he adds, "I'm going to kill as many of those mothers as I can."

Charlie Company's communder, Captain Thomas D. Smith, was a young lawyer about to open an office in Omaha when he was drafted in 1966. Since then Smith, who is about to turn 30. has seen a number of of the new year, the 3rd Brigade sulfered two killed and 34 wounded in skirmishes with its chief opponent, the 3rd NAv regiment, which prowis the jungles east of Saigon. The only way to stay alive in the jungle, Smith believes, is to keep moving. You stop pushing and they'll walk all over you."

At 10 a.m. on the third day, we are crouched over a small stream refilling canteens when the radio crackles: we are going to be dropped by copter into the area where the G.I.s. had been ambushed yesterday. We move to the nearest landing zone -and wait. Finally, at 1 p.m. the helicopters show up to ferry us in a flotilla of six-man groups to the assault landing zone. I ride in the third chopper (the fourth or fifth is thought to be the most desirable) with Sergeant Henry R. Campbell of Newington, Conn., who won a Bronze Star in a firefight last Octoher. Campbell is modest about his star ("Hell, all I did was put out all the firepower I could"), but he is also wryly amused by the Stateside impression of the nature of the war.



HORDES OF CHEERING BENGALIS WELCOMING MUJIB AT DACCA RACE COURSE

"My mother can't believe I'm in danger," he says as he sits in the door of the chopper with a machine gun across his knees. "She says the President says it's all defensive now, so how could it he dangerous?"

We land in elephant grass in a clearing. The only thing to be heard besides the rotor blades is the feeble stutter of the door gunner's machine gun. The landing zone is "cold" -meaning that there are no enemy about-but the troops find fresh tracks almost immediately. We follow the trail until shortly after 5, when another night position is set up. The forward artillery observer calls in artillery strikes on an area that he thinks the enemy might have moved into. He orders the strikes for 10 p.m. -like booking a telephone call-and waits up for them. Everyone else

sleeps. Too Much Rain. At dawn we set off again. When we finally reach the ambush site, we find only some rice left behind by the NVA. a pair of bloody trousers, a B-40 North Vietnamese rocket case and a document ne-body can read.

It is four days since we walked off Fire Base Hall. There has been no contact but several scares, a lot of heat, a surfeit of leeches, too much rain for the dry season, and a wearying round of days that begin at 7 and end twelve hours later, when the light fails. Charlie Company is one-third of the way through its patrol. Ten more days exactly like the four before, and Charlie will be taken back to a fire base, to stand in reserve in case another unit needs assistance. Three days on the base, and ten more in the field. When I get a helicopter to leave, I am handed letters to mail from more than half of the company, "If we're not here," asks Sergeant James Wiggins, "how come they're getting these?"

### BANGLADESH

### A Hero Returns Home

All weekend long the people of Banglusiesh thronged into Docea, pre-paring to welcome their beloved "Bandawide Friend of Bengals, By Monday noon, hundreds of thousands of justice to the below the

As the Comet's door opened, the first gun of a 21-gun salute cracked through the air. Then Mujib, looking inhi but surprisingly fit despite his ninemonth ordeal in a Pakistani prison, began a triumphant, two-hour ride through city streets to the Dacea Race Course. There as a cheering crowd of half a million showered him with rose petals, Mujib enjoined them not to seek revenge for the 3,000,000 Benguist salm by the Pakistani arms.

After Bhutto set him free, Mujib flew first to London—where he stayed in the same special suite at Claridge's used by former Pakistani President

Although an Air-India Boeing 707 was put at his disposal. Mujib chose to fly in the R.A.F. Comet, partly to put he feared threat of assassination or attack by Pakistani fanatics, partly to avoid displayings so obviously his country's dependence on India.



MUJIS ON TRIUMPHAL RIDE Malice toward none.

Yahya Khan-and then to New Delhi. There he was greeted with honors by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In Dacca, Mujib's first major decision was that Bangladesh would have a parliamentary democracy on the order of Britain's, rather than the presidential system set up by the government in exile. He relinquished the presidency conferred upon him in his absence last April by the exiled Bengali leaders and assumed the post of Prime Minister. In addition, Mujib took on the defense, home affairs, information and Cabinet affairs portfolios, which will give him direct authority over the police and militia being formed from the Mukti Bahini liberation forces

At his first official press conference last week. Mujib said that he envisioned Bangladesh as the "Switzerland of the East." It would be a nonaligned socialist state, he said, with a foreign policy of "friendship to all and malice toward none." He appealed to all nations and international organizations for help in getting the shattered country back on its feet. As for the possibility of war crimes trials against former officials of East Pakistan, Mujib said that he had asked the United Nations to establish a commission to investigate atrocities committed during the war. But if the U.N. failed to do so, he warned, "we will follow our own policy.

No Strings, Bangladesh, whose existence as an independent nation had previously been acknowledged only by India and Bhutan, was formally recognized last week by Fast Germany, Bulgaria, Poland. Mongolia and Burma. Pakistan angrily served notice that it would sever diplomatic relations with all nations that did so-a policy that will surely prove untenable as more countries follow suit. Britain, which has already promised aid to Bangladesh through the U.N., is expected to provide recognition in a few weeks. Despite the urgings of Senators Edward Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey that the U.S. recognize Bangladesh, the White House last week said that it was not considering the move at present. Presumably, the Administration wants to wait until Indian troops are withdrawn and the new government has demonstrated its stability. U.S. Consul-General Herbert Spivack avoided Muiib's inaugural ceremonies-the only representative, apart from the Chinese,

At the press conference, Mujib went out of his way to give special thanks to the American people who had supported the Bangladesh cause. Later, in a relaxed and affable private interview with TIME Correspondent William Stewart, he indicated his desire for friendly relations with the U.S. Government, "But they must make the first move. I want recognition; and if relationships are to be improved, then the Administration must recognize reality. I have nothing against the American people. I want aid, but there must be no strings attached.

Mujib added that he found his country worse off than he had expected, "Very few times have I wept," he said. "This time I wept. We have almost 3,000,000 dead, I am sure of that figure because my organization is in every village; they know who has been killed." Then, with visible emotion, he asked: "Why did the United States Government remain silent?"

#### GHANA

### Paying for Unpopularity

While it lasted (two years and four months) the Ghana government of Prime Minister Kofi Abrefa Busia, 58, was one of Africa's most unusual success stories. Popularly elected, it seemed to care little about maintaining its own popularity. Said Finance Minister Joseph H. Mensah when he introduced an austerity budget last year; "This government is prepared to run the risk of political unpopularity in its efforts to change the basic structure of the economy"-a task, he admitted, that might take ten years

Unfortunately, Busia and his idealistic colleagues reckoned without the army. The oversight was odd, since it was the army that in 1966 had overthrown Ghana's first civilian government, the tyrannical regime of Kwame Nkrumah, and it was the army that had allowed the elections that brought the Busia government to power three years later. Last week the army moved again. Three days after the end of Pat Nixon's official visit, and two days after Busia had flown to London for treatment of an eye ailment, the first brigade of the Ghanaian army moved out of its barracks in Acera, overthrew the government and jailed the former leaders in a bloodless revolt.

The apparent leader of the coup was Lieut. Colonel J.K. Acheampong, 40, the British-trained brigade commander. He accused Busia of mismanagement, corruption, "hypocrisy" and arbitrary arrests-almost the same charges the army had justifiably leveled against Nkrumah. The officers were particularly angry that the economyminded government had cut the military budget by 11% and had abolished some of the perks (including certain tax exemptions and housing allowances) that the army had enjoyed "even under the Nkrumah regime.

Last Straw. But there was more to the coup than that. In his drive for progress. Busia had left a trail of resentment and unrest. He sacked 600 civil servants (mostly for political reasons), threatened to fire judges who were uncooperative, imposed a special "development" tax of 1% to 5% on incomes of more than \$1,000 a year, and banned the import of 150 items ranging from cigarettes to new automobiles. Last month, in what proved to be the last straw. Busia devalued Ghana's currency by a whopping 48%.

Many of Busia's troubles were not of his own making. Since he came to power, the world price of cocoa, Ghana's chief export crop, has dropped from more than \$1,000 a ton to as low as \$466 last month. More important. Busia inherited a staggering national debt of more than \$1 billion from the Nkrumah regime, which he had tried desperately to reduce. The price was the allocation of a quarter of this year's budget to interest and debt repayment, and postponement of other national priorities,

The new junta announced that the Ghanaian Parliament had been dissolved, and that the constitution had been "withdrawn." Before flying to the neighboring Ivory Coast, Busia declared in London that the Ghanaian people would resist "this selfish and senseless coup and overthrow it." His statement was mostly wishful thinking. Accra was so quiet that the junta did not even bother to impose a curfew.

COUP LEADER ACHEAMPONG





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### ZAIRE REPUBLIC

### The Zaïrization of Almost Everything

As proof positive of its indepenence, almost every new African naturn has made a show of changing many of the place name, imposed by its former colonial masters. None, though, have gone quite so far sathe Zaire Republic, once known as the Belguar Congo. This month President Joseph Dearé Mohatia field a mass rally in Leopoldville (foolly shown as Kninhasu), he capital foolly shown as Kninhasu), he capital the Zairel, to announce a sweeping "Teturn to Zaire authenticity."

Henceforth, Mobutu decreed, Katanga province will be called Shaba (after the Swahili word for copper. the source of the province's and the country's wealth), and the Stanley Pool -the Kinshasa harbor area named for Journalist-Explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley-will be referred to as the Malebo Pool (palm tree, in one Zaire dialect). Elisabethville had already been renamed Lubumbashi and Stanleyville had been changed to Kisangani. Now, even street names like Avenue Charles de Gaulle will have to go, says Mobutu, "despite the admiration we have for this illustrious Frenchman.

Falling into the carnival spirit, a crowd chanting "Mobutu, cha, cha, cha" promptly tore down a statue of King Leopold I of the Belgains. Then they toppled a bronze statue of Exhibit of the chanting the concernment for him but now exceen amend for him but now extended thount Ngaliema. On hand for the featuring was freeing Minister Merica Mario-Philippe Losende. Like other Zairians who had foreign fathers. He of the African mother.

Inflexible Will, Mobutu's latest burst of name changing produced a volley of protest from Brazzaville, capital of the former French Middle Congo, which insisted that Mobutu had no right to unilaterally change the name of the Congo River since it is an international waterway and threatened to take the matter to the World Court. Some outsiders were unkind enough to suggest that Mobutu. a missionary-educated Roman Catholic, might well de-Westernize himself by dropping his Christian names. The President, as it happens, had that thought in mind. Last week he announced that he was considering re-naming himself Sese-Seko-Kuku-Ngbendu-Wa-Za-Banga Mobutu. which means, roughly, the hot-blooded warrior and man of the soil who cannot know defeat because of his endurance and his inflexible will to win and who belongs to all Zaïre. Later, though, he mercifully decided to make it simply Mobutu-Sese-Seko.



KING FREDERIK IX

### DENMARK

### The King Is Dead

Hatal he not been destined to become a King Frederii. No of Demark might well have carned a measure of fame as an orchestra conductor. Trained as a planist in his early years, he studied under the Danish Royal Opera's Conductor Georg Hocherg, As Crown Prince, Frederik used to sit night after night in the Royal Theater, ready to take over the batton if his aging mentor should be taken ill, Later, he was frequently an intuken ill, Later, he was frequently an inradio optiestra, without the knowledge of critics or radio audiences.

Frederik IX, who was King of Denmark from 1947 until his death last week at 72, was a monarch of many parts, and a few forgivable short-comings. As he once put it, "It's damn nice to be King," A robust 6 ft. 6 in., he trained in the navy, exercised to make himself "the strongest monarch in history," as a London newspaper once dubbed him, and sported tattoos on his arms and chest. To most Danes he was a discreet, suitable constitutional monarch and an ideal family man and father. His popularity was enhanced by Swedish-born Queen Ingrid and Daughters Margrethe, 31, who succeeds him, Benedikte, 27, married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, and Anne-Marie, 25, the exiled Queen of Greece.

Never an intellectual or a particularly brilliant conversationalist, Frederik IX reigned with easygoing informality. From the Amalienhorg Palace, he often watched steamers leaving Copenhagen, and sometimes, using a flashlight, he would signal greeting



QUEEN MARGRETHE II

in Morse code to the captain. Bicycling through the Tivoli Gardens one morning, he stopped to that with an American tourist. T'm a storekeeper from Chicago," said the tourist. "Who are you?" "Oh—I'm the King," replied Frederik IX.

On more public occasions, he was often shy and visibly ill net ease. Last New Year's Day, during his final television appearance, he appeared frail and sick. He was: Shortly after the speech, he was assailed in turn by the flu, preumonia and, on Jan. 3, a massive heart attack; last week his heart finally failed.

Historic Formula. The following day, on the first-floor haloung of Christianburg Palace in Cupenhagen. Prime Minister Jens Chot Kerig intende the formula: "King Frederik IX. is dead. Long live Her Majasty Queen Margertele II. The new Queen of Denmark is also the Counter Service of the Counter of the Count

The first woman to inherit the Danish throne since the 15th century, Queen Margrethe attended the universities of Copenhagen and Aarbus, the London School of Economics, Cambridge and the Sorbonne. She has a sity, self-deprecating wit. Her comment on miniskirts: "The miniskirt is not impossible, but my legs are." Pretty and occusionally moody, she semetlines exercises the royal previous control of the previous c

#### EASTERN EUROPE

### Freedom to Travel

Warsaw radio called it "an agreement without precedent in the world" —an exaggeration, of course, but almost a forgustion one. What the radio referred to way an agreement this many allowing their citizens to visi each other's countries without the tedious exit formalities, horder checks and stringent currency controls (90) a day for Polish tourists that had made travel weare with the tourists of the feel as wetting to the West.

Henceforth East German and Polish travelers—and, as of last weekend. East Germans and Czechoslovaks—can cross their respective borders with only an identity card, in much the same way that Western Europeans travel freely in the Common Market. The response was instantaneous, Within four days after the new regulations went into effect along the Oder-Neises frontier. 15,000 Poles trooped into East Germany, snapping up cameras, husehold appliances and electric shavers, which are almost impossible to huy at home. Going the other way, 90,000 East Germans in contact Polisip grocery stores to ride all contact and the contact process of the contact process the process hought thousands of wicker basets and cleaned out the stock of blue jeans in the port of Sezzeein (formerly Settin).

Warm Welcome. The new ease of travel is a by-product of the recent four-power Berlin agreement [FISAL Sept.] 33, which guarantees access between West Berlin and West 
Germany and allows West Berliners 
to travel with relative freedom to 
East Germany and to Fast Berlin. 
The accord, however, contained next 
to nothing for East Germans, and

their complaints trickled up to Communist Party Chief Frich Honocker: During a Warsaw Pact summit meeting last September. he proposed that travel restrictions be eased within the Communist bloc. The suggestion was warmly welcomed by Warsaw, which is anxious to avoid a repetition was warmly welcomed by Warsaw. which is anxious to avoid a repetition comber 1970 and by the Cerchisdovsak government, which has been plagued by mussive popular discontent ever since the Soviet formation of 1970.

By mid-April the new rules will also apply to travel between Poland and Czechosłowakia. Other Eastern European countries are rapidly falling into line. Hungary announced two weeks ago that its citizens will be is sued a special passport, good for travel within the bloc and valid for five years. East Germany and Rumania plan to waive visual for each other's citizens in time for a summer rush to Rumania's Black Sea resorts, and



### End of the Queen Elizabeth

ABOLT 100 shipyard workers, along with their wises and children, were visiting the vessel once known as the Queen Lifesibeth. Which was anchored just outside Hung Kong's hungs harber, Suddenis, the ship caught fire, bear to graph the results of the properties of t

Named after Britain's Queen Mother: the Cunard Line's 83:000-100 (meen Illiciated was the world's largest and most luxurious passenger liner when she was christened in 1983. The Elizabeth was designed as part mitten voyage to New York was delined by the threat of World War II. The Elizabeth performed heroically as a troopship, carrying as many as 15:000 jampacked Gl. so on single voyage. After the war, the eligantly refurbished time became the last word in granultin and New York. Capable of carrying 2:000

passengers and a crew of 1,296, the 1,031-ft, ship was so vast that British Actress Bea Lillie once quipped: "Say, what time does this place get to England?"

Hut hy jet-uge competition, the Queens began lossing money, and in the last 1961s both were sold to American investors, who intended to use them as hotels and tourist attractions. After colling at another of at Port Everjlades, Fla., the Queen Elizabeth was resold in 1970 or \$3.2 million to Hong Kong Shipping Magnate C.Y. Tung, becausing the ship Semiste University to play on his intakis, lring began refitting her as a combination floating school and luxury crusse ship. With the work about 90% completed, she was almost ready for sea trials.

The fire, which broke out simultaneously in at least three separate areas hast week, caused speculation about arson and sibetage; particularly since Ting is an arton National State of the Nationalist, while many workers on the ship are from Communist dominated shipbuilders unions. However, heaps of linghty inflammable construction materials of the national state of the na

"Different "At Beckley-Cardy, most companies of our financial problems are fairly routine. We're use their ought to-slove by ourselves. banks in for advice and counsel unless different one.

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P4

Poland and Bulgaria are negotiating a similar agreement.

Eastern Europeans generally have more money to spend than opportunity to spend it, and the new freedom to travel—even within the bloe—is a major concession, for which the government of the spending th

By contrast, East Germans will find in Poland a relative freedom of speech that they cannot enjoy at home. Besides nonaligned Yugoslavia, the only other country to remain outside the new arrangements is the Soviet Union itself, whose citizens remain less free to travel than those of any other nation in the Warsaw Pact.

#### MALTA

#### Poker with Dom

With the approach of Prime Minisiter Dom Minitol's Jan. 15 deadline for Britain to either pay more money or give up its bases on Malla, the usgoliations took on some of the overmoney of the control of the control pay of the control of the control a 533.8 million rent hise over last year's \$13 million. The British, holding the line at a proposed \$11.7 miltion increase, excauded 6,000 milliary dependents and began moving RAF, the pay of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the control of the t

At home, "Deadline Dom's" bluff was psychologically strengthened by 2,000 or so of his Laborites, who marched through the streets of Valletta, chanting slogans and stoning buildings. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Edward Heath was being urged to up the ante by two of his NATO partners. Italy and the U.S. The Nixon Administration reportedly suggested that NATO could help raise the package to \$35.1 million; just before the NATO Council held a round of meetings on the Malta situation, its secretary-general, Joseph Luns, flew to London to talk to Heath.

Af first, the very suggestion of a compromise infortied the British, who felt that a surrender to Mintell now would only encourage him to ask for even more money in the future. Then both sides had second and more so-ber thoughts. Mintell files to Rome for a series of bargaining talks with Luns and British Defense Minister for a series of bargaining talks with Luns and British Defense Minister of a series of surgaining that with the series of the

#### ITALY

#### Goodbye, Colombo

Through two Parliaments, ten governments and five Premiers, Italy during the past decade has been ruled by an unstable but basically unchanging center-left coalition. Beset by continual infighting, the coalition has fallen apart on an average of once had to year, Italy's politicians have had to year, Italy's politicians have had to get the property of the part of the

Last week the 17-month-old government of Premier Emilio Colombo toppled in another such crisis—one, moreover, that raised the question of



EX-PREMIER EMILIO COLOMBO Agreeing to disagree.

how much longer the center-left coalition formula could survive at a time when a deep recession is exacerbating all of Italy's social ills. The crisis was provoked by the tiny but influential Republican Party, which withdrew its support to protest what it viewed as irresponsible and inflationary government spending. Unwilling or unable to change course to meet the Republicans' demands, the other parties in the coalition-the Socialists, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats -could agree only to disagree. Colombo dutifully handed his resignation to President Giovanni Leone, and prepared to carry on as a caretaker Premier while Leone talked to the parties about a replacement-presumably hoping that the task could be completed in less than the 16 days of balloting required for his own election last month.

#### ECUADOR

#### The Tuna War Continues

The yellow-fin tuna are running good this year in the broad waters of the Humboldt Current off the coast of Ecuador, one of the richest fishing grounds in the world, Once again, as they have for more than a decade. U.S. fishermen and the Ecuadorian navy are squaring away for their annual squabble at sea.

Last week two U.S. tunaboats, the Western King and the Arms Maria, the first captured by Ecuadorian partol boats this year, were forced to pay a total of \$151,510 in fines. With a 50-boat footila headed down from San Diego and the prospect of yet arms of the state week series of diplomatic field in the week series of the state o

The dispute dates from 1952, when Ecuador, Chile and Peru signed the Declaration of Santiago, which reserved fishing privileges within a 200mile offshore limit for their own citizens and for properly licensed foreign vessels. In the case of Ecuador, the license fee averages around \$10,000 per hoat, a reasonable enough sum since a single catch can be worth \$225 .-000. But most nations, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, observe a twelve-mile limit. They fear that the Santiago Declaration will set a precedent severely inhibiting free access to large sections of the seas. Already, half a dozen other Latin nations have announced a 200-mile limit. and Iceland recently proposed extending its fishing rights to 50 miles.

Washington has refused to let American fishermen by Ecuadorian Jicenses (as Japanese fishermen do, for example) on the grounds that it would tacitly acknowledge the legitimacy of the 200-mic claim. At the same time, the U.S. Treasury has picked up the tab for the fines. Every year, however, the ante has been going up; last year Jamounted to S.5. million. Jamounted to S.5. million.

Frozen Aid, In retaliation, the Administration has cut off military sales and credits to Ecuador. That action led Ecuador to protest to the Organization of American States that the U.S. was employing illegal sanctions. In recent weeks, the San Diego based American Tunaboat Association. which does \$20 million worth of fishing in Ecuadorian waters, has been hadgering the White House in San Clemente and Washington to do something to protect American fishermen. At week's end, Meyer and President José Velasco Ibarra still had not reached an agreement, but the Ecuadorian Foreign Ministry said the talks would continue. The U.S. is reportedly inclined to allow American fishermen to buy licenses "under protest," pending an international agreement on territorial waters at next year's U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

#### CHILE

#### Allende's Troubles

"To those who say the days of Chile's popular government are num-bered. I say that they can swallow their tongues." So recently declared Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens, the first Marxist head of state to win office through a free election. Nonetheless, wagging tongues inside and out of Chile continue to predict doom for Allende's 14-month-old Ponular Unity coalition. Their predictions may be premature, but Chile's economic problems are steadily worsening. and the opposition forces of the Christian Democrats and the rightist National Party are increasing their attacks on Allende, whose popularity has fallen in recent weeks.

Currently, the opposition parties, which control a substantial majority in Chile's Chamber of Deputies, are trying to embarrass Allende by impeaching his most trusted Cabinet member. Socialist Interior Minister José Tohá. The move was transparently political, since even opposition members concede that Tohá is an effective and capable minister. He was formally accused by Christian Democratic Deputies and Nationalists, however, of having failed to control armed guerrilla groups of both the right and the left -particularly those leftists who had helped peasants make unauthorized land seizures-and a host of other, pet-

tv "crimes. Two weeks ago, the Chamber of Deputies approved the impeachment proceedings, thereby requiring the Senate-in which the opposition has a majority of one-to sit in judgment on Tohá. Under the Chilean constitution, a Cabinet officer faced with impeachment proceedings is automatically suspended from his post, Furious, Allende challenged the Chamber by making Tohá the acting Defense Minister and giving his old portfolio to Defense Minister Alejandro Ríos Valdivia, a moderate leftist. The opposition immediately complained that Allende was illegally circumventing the constitution.

On the grounds that the present Congress does not represent the will of the people, Allende has threatened to hold a national plebiscite to replace the Chamber and the Senate with a unicameral "People's Assembly." His proposals, if put into effect, would emphasize the power of the President and downgrade the legislature. The opposition, meanwhile, has introduced a constitutional amendment -which stands a good chance of pas-

sage-that would restrain the President's ability to nationalize industry without congressional approval.

Allende, as it happens, may well have more trouble economically than politically. Chile's agricultural production has plummeted, partly because of illegal land seizures by wandering bands of armed peasants. Chile's net capital reserves dropped from \$343 million in 1970 to \$45 million at the end of 1971. The explanation was a disastrous fall in world-market prices for copper, Chile's main export, and loss of credit as Allende has nationalized foreign-owned companies.

Allende has unilaterally suspended Chile's payment on foreign debts and last week formally asked foreign banks and governments for a threeyear moratorium on the country's obligations, which now total \$3,3 billion. Chile's international creditors, including the U.S., have agreed to meet in Paris next month to discuss the moratorium.

Meanwhile, the people are grumbling. One clue to Allende's future may be found in the results of two bitterly contested provincial elections held last Sunday to pick a federal Deputy and a Senator. Although the Popular Unity coalition was narrowly favored to win. the loss of either contest would indicate darker days ahead for Allende and his Andean version of Marxist socialism.

#### AUSTRALIA

#### The Nymph of Nullarbor

A naked nymph pulling a kangaroo's tail? Or was she really pulling a million Australian legs?

"She's out there, all right," said Hunter Ron Sells, insisting he had spotted a white girl running wild with a herd of kangaroos across the Nullarbor desert in southwestern Australia. "When she saw us, she watched us for a few minutes, and then she dashed off with the 'roos into the scrub." Sells is not the only desert rat who claims to have observed this unusual bit of fauna. Rancher Graeme Campbell reports that the girl wears nothing but a sort of furry bikini. Bus Driver Bob Marshall swore that late one night he and his passengers spotted her wearing a brief skirt and a furry cloak. The passengers gen-

erously left some sandwiches and milk

for her beside the road.

Word of the sightings spread across Australia, and in no time at all, the dusty hamlet of Eucla (pop. 8) was overrun by reporters and television crews in search of the desert nymph and her marsupial friends. Alas, they found not a single clue. Nor could anybody determine who the bikinied girl might be. An Adelaide man wondered if it could be his missing daughter, who had loved to hand-feed kangaroos near their former home. Steve Patupis, owner of Eucla's sole watering hole, the Amber Motel, suggested that "she' might be an itinerant Englishman who had disappeared from the motel last year, leaving his luggage behind.

To residents of Eucla, the affair was great fun. Not surprisingly, they kent reporting new traces of the mysterious nymph. Last week Patupis proposed to capitalize on Eucla's newfound notoriety by building a vast tourist complex, complete with gambling casino. After all, he reasoned, "we must not let this worldwide publicity go down the drain.

By that time, two enterprising cameramen had managed to produce some pictures of a girl running with the kangaroos-and actually pulling their tails. Desert-wise oldtimers in the sunparched Nullarbor, however, were not convinced. "Any bird go flitting around in the scrub here with nothing on." snorted one bushman, "would bloody soon burn off what's bobbing, I can tip you." Added Sheep Farmer Harvey Gurney: "The water holes are all dried up. She'd be burned to a crisp.'



#### PEOPLE



EDWARD OF ENGLAND & WALLIS OF BALTIMORE



RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN & FAYE DUNAWAY

Untold thousands of U.S. radios were tuned in during the small hours of the morning of Dec. 11, 1936, to hear a relay of the strained voice of handsome King Edward VIII of England announce that he was abdicating his throne because he could not go on "without the help and support of the woman I love." Soon untold millions of U.S. TV sets will be tuned to ABC's version of the royal romance -called, inevitably, For the Woman I Love. Richard Chamberlain and Faye Dungway make creditable lookalikes for Edward of England and Wallis Simpson of Baltimore-now Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Superrocker Mick Jupper of the Rolling Stones used to sing one song called Rules Tuesday. But it was a Wednesday evening when Mick went to the dentist with a small ruby and asked him to insert it in his upper right mesor (one of the tew sound teeth he has left). Now he is not so sure he likes the effect and is thinking of having it removed.

"Holy we education!" as Batman's Rohin might, say. Unitarian Universalists Sunday schools are showing twelve-to-t-ly-gear-olde septicient film strips on varieties of sexual experience, and Mrs. George Romesy, Mormon wife of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, doesn't like it one bit. "What can twelve-to-14-year-olds do with that?" she asked a meet-olds do with that?" she asked a meet-olds do with that?" she asked a meet-

ing of Washington's 20th Century Club. "We are denying them the whole knowledge of love and showing them only the animalistic characteristics. Why, when we know what happened to know what happened to the Roman Empire, do we believe that we can escape that kind of end?"

The flirtation of the week took place at the Russian embassy in Washington, which gave a reception for Culture Minister Yekaterina Furtseya -61, blonde, and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union. Straight from the airport with a fresh San Clemente suntan. Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger came to meet her. Someone asked if Kissinger would have the same success with the ladies in Moscow that he does in Hollywood, Furtseva (twinkling at him over the vodka and caviar): Bolshe (Bigger). Kissinger (twinkling back): I hope you seva: Don't worry. I am surprised-I had heard you were ten feet tall. Kixsinger: That's because my staff has to approach me on their knees. Both (toasting): To friendship, real friendship.

Will Painter Andrew Wyeth play Gilbert Stuart to Richard Nixon's George Washington's Yes, said Wyeth, he had been asked to paint the President's formal portrait. No, said a White House spokesman, no decision

had been made. Well, said Wyeth. "Ill sivels to painting weeds in Brandywine Valley." Wait, said Presidential Press Secretary Sonald Eagler, Wyeth is the man President Nixon would like to do his portrait when the time comes." But the time will not come while Nixon is in office. "There is nothing I despise more than having to sit for a formal portrait." the President told That. "It's notrue. There's nothing to do but just said there."

A poetry reading is one of the Japanese imperial, households a more former house Vear ceremones. This year's reading, just held, included poems by Emperor Hirokhie, Empress Megake and en commonser—all composed in with the subject of mountains. An unfinite translation of Hirokhito's entry, impired by a plane ride were the Alpedra of the Common of the Common of the West Com

What does Actress Paulette Goddard smell like? She informed Coldumnst Eugenia Sheppard that her late husband, Novelist Erich Maria Remarque, had told her, "You smell like pencil shavings."

The late Maurice Chevalier, whose onstage eye was permanently cocked at a pretty girl, kept whatever reallife romances he may have had well out of public sight and mind. Now the word from his close friends is that after the tax man has taken half of Chevalier's estimated \$5,000,000 estate, about 40% of the remainder will go to one Odette Mélier, a widowed former actress whom Chevalier met in 1952 and who now lives in an apartment he found for her near his home. Said Mme. Mélier: "Maurice Chevalier was a marvelous grandfather for my little girl, Pascale. He was a marvelous friend to me. I am in mourning.



ODETTE AT CHEVALIER'S FUNERAL Marvelous grandfather.

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

#### The Worst Is Yet to Be?

The furnaces of Pittsburgh are cold; the assembly lines of Detroit are still. In Los Angeles, a few paunt survivors of a plague desperately till freeway center strips, backyards and outlying fields, hoping to raise a subsistence crop, London's offices are dark. its docks deserted. In the farm lands of the Ukraine, ahandoned tractors litter the fields: there is no fuel for them. The waters of the Rhine, Nile and Yellow rivers reek with pollutants.

Fantastic? No. only grim inevitability if society continues its present dedication to growth and "progress." At least that is the vision conjured by an elaborate study entitled The Limits to Growth. Its sponsors are no latter-

day Jeremiahs, but the eminently respectable members of the prestigious Club of Rome. These include Aurelio Peccei, the Italian economist (and former Olivetti chief) who now heads the management firm of Italconsult in Rome; Kogoro Uemura, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations: and Britain's Alexander King, director general for scientific affairs of the Office for Economic Cooperation and Development. It is as if David Rockefeller. Henry Ford and Buck-

minster Fuller suddenly came out against commerce and technology.

The club was founded by Peccei back in 1968 with the avowed purpose of exploring the large issues confronting society. "We needed something to make mankind's predicament more visible, more easy to grasp, says Peccei. To that end, the Volkswagen Foundation granted the club \$250,000 in 1970. Peccei turned to an international team of scientists led by M.I.T. Computer Expert Dennis Meadows and told them to study the most basic issue of all-survival.

Meadows, 29, had studied the new field of "systems dynamics." His mentor was M.I.T. Professor Jay Forrester, the brilliant developer of a computer model that could simulate the major ecological forces at work in the world today. Forrester's model begins with the recognition that all these factors are interlocked. Human population cannot grow without food for sustenance. Since just about all the globe's best land is already under cultivation, farm production can rise only through use of tractors, fertilizers, pesticides -all products of industry. But more industrial output not only demands a heavier drain on natural resources that are scarce even now: it also creates more pollution. And pollution ultimately interferes with the growth of both population and food.

Using this model, Meadows and his team fed M.I.T.'s megacomputer with an array of data ranging from expert opinion to hard, empirical facts -the world's known resources, population growth rates, the incidence of pollution connected with nuclear power plants, etc.

The question Meadows had to answer was: How long can population and industrialization continue to grow on this finite planet? Unlike the doomsday ecologists who predict that man will drown in pollution or starve he-

tulated other scenarios. He assumed that there are still huge, undiscovered reserves of natural resources, say, under the oceans. Testing that possibility, Meadows' computer shows that industrialization will accelerate-and the resulting runaway pollution will overwhelm the biosphere. Might not new technological devices control pollution? Sure, says the computer, but then population would soar and outstrip the ability of land to produce food. Every advance in technology consumes searce natural resources, throws off more pollutants and often has unwanted social side effects, like creating huge and unmanageable unemployment. What if pollution was abated, the birthrate halved and food production doubled? The readouts are no less glum. There would still be some pollution from every farm and factory, and cumulatively it would still trigger catastrophe. After running thousands of such hy-

of this basic dilemma, Meadows pos-

potheses through the computer. Meadows sums up his conclusion tersely: "All growth projections end in

collapse.

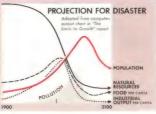
The Meadows team offers a possible cure for man's dilemma-an all-out effort to end exponential growth, starting by 1975. Population should be stabilized by equalizing the birth and death rates. To halt industrial growth, investment in new, nonpolluting plants must not exceed the retirement of old facilities. A series

of fundamental shifts in behavioral patterns must take place.

Instead of yearning for material goods, people must learn to prefer services, like education or recreation. All possible resources must be recycled, including the composting of organic garbage. Products like automobiles and TV sets must be designed to last long and to be repaired easily.

As the report presents it, the result is a sort of utopia-not the stagnation of civilization. "A society released from struggling with the many problems imposed by growth," the report says, "may have more energy and ingenuity available for solving other problems." Research, the arts, athletics might well flourish in a nogrowth world. Nor would developing nations necessarily be frozen into everlasting poverty. Without the burden of an increasing population, they might provide fewer citizens more amenities.

"The report makes one thing abundantly clear: there is a limit to everything," says Japan's Yoicha Kaya, a club member and systems analyst now working for the Battelle Institute in Geneva. "There is no use in



cause of overpopulation, Meadows' system concludes that the depletion of nonrenewable resources will probably cause the end of the civilization enjoyed by today's contented consumer. End in Collapse. The sequence

goes this way: As industrialization grows, it voraciously consumes enormous amounts of resources. Resources become scarcer, forcing more and more capital to be spent on procuring raw materials, which leaves less and less money for investment in new plants and facilities. At this stage, which might be about 2020, the computer's curves begin to converge and cross (see chart). Population outstrips food and industrial supplies. Investment in new equipment falls behind the rate of obsolescence, and the industrial base begins to collapse, carrying along with it the service and agricultural activities that have become dependent on industrial products (like medical equipment and fertilizers). Because of the lack of health services and food, the world's population dwindles rapidly.

In an attempt to find a way out



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Freeport is the pink sand beach and turquoise waters of Lucava.



Freeport is the Underwater Explorers Freeport is the largest casino in the Club and vertical diving on The Wall



Western Hemisphere.



Freeport is international entertainment and Bahamian Goombay.



Abaco is where Freeport is. In the Bahamas, Abaco is in the 700 Bahama Out Islands, New Plymouth, on Green Turtle Cay, looks like the Plymouth, Massachusetts of a century ago. Wild boar and wild ponies still are found in the cedar forests of Great Abaco. Basin Harbour Cay has limestone cliffs sculptured by weather into gargoyles. And "Mother Mirle's" features a succulent fish called goggle-eye. When you come to the Bahamas, you come to a sea of islands. Starting only 50 miles off the Florida coast. Once you get there, you can have it quiet. Or not so quiet. Or not quiet at all. And all you have to do is see your travel agent.

The Bahamas. Not out of the way. Just out of this world.

## **Chevrolet. Building a better**



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That sums up Chevelle better than anything else we can say.

It fits so well that in the last eight years it has become an American standard—a yardstick to measure how much your money can buy.

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## way to see the U.S.A.



#### budgets, more garages and more vacations.

Chevelle fits today's driving so well, that car buyers have made in the most popular mid-size car. Of course, we intend keeping it that way with constant improvements. This year with such things as improved pollution controls for cleaner air. A long lasting generator. And an improved suspension system, among other things.

Improving on a good thing is our way of building a better way to see the U.S.A.

We want you new Chevelle to be the best car you ever owned.





#### ENVIRONMENT

wringing hands. We can and must try to do what is humanly possible, and we must act soon." Even the club memhers were startled by the computer's findings but were unable to raise any important objections to them. study is now being polished and refined by Potomac Associates, a public policy "think tank" in Washington that will publish The Limits to Growth in March. After translating it into a dozen languages, the Club of Rome will use its influence to place Limits in the right hands, where its message may influence policy and stir public debate

One glaring weakness nonetheless remains in the report. It lacks a description of how a society dedicated to upward and onward growth can change its ways. Dennis Meadows. thoroughly aware of the problem, is trying to raise funds for a computer study of the possibilities. To date, he has had little success. Why? Mainly because Americans still tend to believe that continual growth is the solution to all problems.

The Club of Rome is not alone in its concern. Last week Britain's Ecologist magazine devoted 22 pages to a "Blueprint for Survival" that also projects disaster and argues for quick action to end exponential growth. The article gains its authority not from computer studies but from the endorsement of 33 of the U.K.'s most distinguished scientists, including Biologist Sir Julian Huxley, Geneticist C.H. Waddington and Naturalist Peter Scott. Unrestricted industrial and population expansion, they warn, must lead to "the breakdown of society and of the life support systems on this planet-possibly by the end of this century and certainly within the lifetime of our children."

Why has this dangerous trend not received wider attention? "Governments," reported the article, "are either refusing to face the relevant facts or are briefing their scientists in such a way that the seriousness is played down." As a result, "we may muddle our way to extinction."

Rather than wait, the scientists suggest urgent efforts to encourage a steady or declining population and heavy new taxes on raw materials. The taxes would penalize industries that consume great amounts of nonrenewable natural resources and favor those that are labor intensive, thus keeping employment levels high. Another new tax would be based on the life of industrial products. A consumer buying a machine-made product that lasts one year would pay a 100% tax on it, while a product built to last 100 years would be taxfree. Stiff as such measures may seem now, the Ecologist says, they will avoid imposing infinitely greater hardships on future generations of British citizens.



# Miss Kiyoko suggests JAL's Japanese/English business card service.

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thousand-year-old airline.

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Japan Air Lines P.O. Box 1160 New York, N.Y. 10019 Attn: Name Card Service

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My departure date is \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the airline and flight number are I will pick up my cards at the JAL counter at the following Tokyo location: U JAL International Passenger Service Center □ Imperial Hotel □ Tokyo Hilton Hotel □ Palace Hotel

□ Akasaka Tokyu Hotel □ Hotel Keio Plaza □ Pacific Hotel (Check one.)



#### EDUCATION

#### No Place to Hide

"A nauseating mixture of vacuous sociological theories," wrote the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

mond Times-Dispatch.
"Harsh, acrimonious, sometimes arrogant," complained its afternoon counterpart, the News Leader.

"I want my rights back," said the placard carried by a woman picketing the city's courthouse.

What caused all this anger-and may cause a lot more throughout the U.S.-was a landmark decision by U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr., who last week ordered Virginia state officials to consolidate the increasingly black (now 69%) school system Richmond with two surrounding suburban districts that are 91% white. It was the first time a federal court had brushed aside metropolitan boundary lines to bring about racial integration. and it set an unofficial precedent for the merging of other largely black cities with white suburbs. Rulings on similar cases are expected shortly in Detroit. Indianapolis, Grand Rapids and Wilmington, Del.

Whites' Flight. The Richmond case runs back through more than a decade of controversy. During the late 1950s, while some Virginia schools were closing in protest against Federal orders to integrate, the State Pupil Placement Board kept integration within narrow limits. In Richmond, where the school board chairman was Lewis F. Powell Jr., now a Supreme Court Justice, the first blacks entered white schools in 1960, but only two of them. The following year, the NAACP filed a suit on behalf of eleven black youngsters aged eleven to 14, which led to court-ordered busing across the city. Even then, though, the blacks did not achieve real integration because the whites were already fleeing to suburbia.

SCHOOL MERGER
101,318 pupils
WHITE 65.5% ITACK 24.5%
MERINGO
24.17 roof 15.4
43.247 pupils
31.2% ITACK 24.5%
CHESTERRED
23.734 pupils
23.735 p

While the percentage of whites attending Richmond schools dropped from 57% in 1954 to 31% in 1971, the number of white students in the two neighboring suburban counties timped from 23.000 to nearly 60,000.

After receiving encouragement from Intage Merking himself, the Richmond school board list year finally joined the original eleven plaintiffs and sought a merger with Henrico and Kesterfield counties (see map). In rul-ing for that merger, the judge declared that the state has an "affirmative duty" to eliminate all vestiges of segregation; it cannot shrug off this duty by pleading for local control of schools or by in-sisting out radiational boundary; linding board or sisting out radiational board or sisting out radiational board or sisting out radiations.

According to Merhige's plan, the mes superdistrict will start operation next fall. It will bus 78,000 of the 101,000 students up to 55 minutes each way to achieve a racial mix with a 40% black maximum in all schools. The system may be expensive, Merhige wrote, but such integration "is as the start of the constitution of the U.S." has visualized to the Constitution of the U.S." for popular sentiment against the consolidation plan, he dismissed that by saying. "Community resistance to change affords no legal basis for the perpet-

uation of racial segregation No Guinea Pig. There were ample signs of such resistance, however. Some parents talked of private school or of further flight beyond the suburbs to outlying farm land, and William S. Hanner, president of the Henrico County P.T.A., has vowed that his children would not go to Richmond schools: "I won't make my child a guinea pig. I'll use every devious trick I can to keep my kids right here." Nor were such protests limited to Virginia. Said Phillip Lee, chairman of a Save Our Children committee in a suburb of Detroit: "We are peaceful people, but if they think they're going to apply the Richmond decision here, there's going to be big trouble.

If Judge Merhige is upheld by the higher courts (and he has been reversed on remarkably few of his rulings), then, as the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot puts it, "he may go down in history as the Southern judge who pushed desegregation into the North." Actually, the parallels between Richmond and the northern cities are not so clear. Merhige based his ruling on the thesis that the state once enforced segregation laws and now is under Supreme Court order to cancel the effects of those laws. In the north, where the proportion of Negroes in all-black schools is even higher than in the south (11.2% to 9.2%), de facto segregation derives from segregated housing, and it has been difficult to prove that any state sanctioned the condition



JUDGE ROBERT R. MERHIGE JR. Bia trouble ahead?

or has a legal obligation to change it. As for the eleven children who originally filled suit, they have all long since finished with the Richmond schools and gone their aeparate ways. One is a Harvard Medical School. One is a Harvard Medical School ployed, one has disappeared, two marted each other, "When I think about the flighting and everything. I'm sorry I did it," imuses Phyllis Johnson Richardson, 24, now a homewife with a forther thick in there now,"

#### **Excessive Entanglement**

The financial plight of New York's parcehial schools, which teach some 700,000 students whom the public school system could ill afford to handle, is desperate. So desperate that Gowerner Nelson Reckefeller promised to dishurse \$33 million to non-public schools for "accular educational services" including the teaching of line schools for "accular educational services" including the teaching of participation of the public schools for acculate collowing Supreme Court decisions on similar programs in three other states, declared Rockefeller's plan inconstitutional, an "accessive entanglement be-

tween government and religion."
Undautred, Rockefeller and Republican legislative leaders announced
that they would find alternative ways
to help parcelain schools, possibly in
tions for the parcelain students' parents. But a spoksamar for an association delicated to church-state separation said that it would next challenge the \$28 million in ad that is
already going to alternative control schools
transportation and forcord-keeping,
transportation and forcord-keeping
transportation and forcord-keeping.

#### A Judge Under Siege

Public officials are natural targets of criticism, but few confront such threats and abuse as Judge Robert R. Merling, who has been pressing the integration of Richmond schools. Time Correspondent Arthur White visited the Merling home last week and reported:

A FEW hours after announcing his school decision. Judge Merhige picked up the telephone. "You'll he a dead man by midnight", snarfed a man's voice. The experience has become almost routine: there have been bomb threats too. At a restaurant recently, an unknown woman approached Merhige and his family and hissed. "You son of a bitch."

The judge's heautiful 13-room Georgian brick home on seven acres in Henrico County resembles a fortress. A federal marshal began living there in 1970, when Merhige ordered crosstown busing for Richmond: nine more marshals are now assigned to the family. The building, lawn and approaches are lit by flood lamps, and armed guards with walkie-talkies patrol constantly.

One of the marshals accompanies Mrs. Merhige when she goes shopping. Another accompanies Son Mark. 11, to and from his private school. Two more drive the judge to his office, staying with him at all times, in the courtroom, in chambers, even in the hathroom.

A year ago, a marshal taught the judge to place a small pebble on his car hood at night; if it had not been knocked off by morning, he could be reasonably certain that no bomb had been wried to the ignition. Mertain that no bomb had been wried to the ignition. Mermake a careful inspection, but he occasionally showed his sense of humor by placing pebbles or even large stones on the hood off his law Certification.

Despite the death threats, the Merhiges remain defant. "We have names for all the callerns," says Shirl Merhige with a nervous smile. "The breathers, the tickers for simulate a time hombi and the mean ones." Says we hope." I refuse to take my number out of the phone book. I don't think judges should be intimidated any ways." Merhige carries a 38-cal. pistol in his car and has received target-shouting instructions from the Fili. but he minimizes the gun's importance: "An awful lot of judges-carry beam nowadays."

Börn in Brooklyn and raised on Long Island, Meriage, now 52, was a scrapp 5 ft. 8 in. when he won a bas-keiball scholarship to High Point (N.C.) College, the later worked his way through the University of Richmond Law School. After flying 34 missions on a B-13 draining World Warf II, he returned to Richmond to earn during World Warf II, he returned to Richmond to earn time strip," he says, "It's been good to me, I came here with less than 550 in my pocket. In m a New Yorker by a set of geographical circumstances, but I'm a Vieriand by choice. I love it." When nominated for a federal judgeship in 1967, Merhige was endorsed by liet-paris and conservatives alike in Merhige's view, his controversial rulings were virtually distanted by the U.S.

As the floodlights gleamed outside the living room, and the dim figures of feetant marshals could be seen partolling in the pouring rain, the judge related how he had sent his wife and son to Europe last summer to avoid the turmoil. "We considered sending Mark to school in England this year but decided upparts it subset in the parton of the parton of

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\* 4 mg "tar", 0.4 mg nicotine, av per cigarette FTC Report Aug. '71

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#### SPORT

#### Third Man Out

It was billed as a Stanley Cup playformatch between the New York Rangers and the Toronto Maple Leafs. As the evening progressed, it looked more like the Ringling Bros. Circus. Late in the last period at Madjsom Square Carden, New York's Vie Hadfield began trading punches with Toronto's Jim Harrison. Maple Leaf Coasle Bernie Parent skated to Harrison's assistance and was intercepted by Ronger Goale Teap, Paren's 1550 eutotom-made mask was snatched off the ice and thrown into the stands. Enraged when fans renit the stands. Enraged when fans re-



RANGERS & MAPLE LEAFS BRAWLING Follies and fiascoes.

fused to return the mask, Parent stalked off the ice. After a 30-minute delay and an unsuccessful search of stands, Goale Jacques Plante replaced Parent in the Maple Leaf lineup, But no souner had play resumed than a new melec broke out, with players ice and pounding on whoever was hardly. Final score: Maple Leafs 18, Rangers 15 penalties.

For doughty Clarence Campbell, the image-conscious president of the National Hockey League, that free-swinging fiscae at the end of last season moved him to deliver a few stiff blows of the sown. Slapping both teams with an unprecedented total of \$16.550 the house of the lee Folius "only makes us look stupid. We have considerable correspondence in our files protesting such behavior from grown men shile young boys are watching on television."

Campbell pushed through new rules calling for fines and automatic ejection of the first player to leave the bench for a frawl, as well as any third player to have the bench for a frawl, as well as any third player who joins a two-man fight—pointedly ording further penalties for the first two players who start swinging. "We're not against fighting: "explains Campbell, a former Rhodes scholar and N.H.I. refere. "It's part of the game that we are take of disorder that tends to turn a game into a fare."

Before the current season began players learned that Campbell meant business when two exhibition-game brawls brought fines totaling \$5,000. Now, with half the season gone, there exist control to the season gone, the exist compared with fine at this point last wear. Major penalties have dropped by 30%, time spent in the penalty box has decreased 1,740 minutes in the first three months of the season, and the stocked with finate Sexical against agine to the season. The season was the season with the season seas

Team Spirit. The new third-manout rule has had its greatest effect on the league's two-fisted "policemen." At this point last season, Toronto's Jim Dorey had amassed eight major penalties and spent 101 minutes in the penalty box: so far this season he has no major penalties and has been detained only 44 minutes. The Chicago Black Hawks' Keith Magnuson, the N.H.L. bad boy who once took karate and boxing lessons in order to intimidate his rivals, likes the change because "it leaves the fighting to the guys who can and will fight. It takes out the instigators, the guys who start fights simply because they know that their teammates will be around to help out." Says Ranger Coach Emile Francis: "I don't believe in guys coming off the bench. But I'll he honest with you. If I see a couple of guys going two-to-one on my man. I'm going to send someone in to help him.

While Toronto's John McLellan still noists that there is nothing like free-for-alls to "create team spirit," the and the other N.H.L. coaches agree that their absence has speeded up the successful with the speeded of the total properties of the speeded of the study wound up as some shirt-pulling and some tugging," says Chicagob Bill. Reay. "They weren't worth the time that was lost." The first seem to agree. Last week the N.H.L. proudly agree. Last week the N.H.L. proudly agree and study and the consequence of the study of the consequence of the study of the consequence of the consequence of the cream of cream of the the cream of the crea

<sup>8</sup> Not counting the episode between periods of a recent match in Philadelphia, when Coach Al Arbour of the St. Louis Blues suffered as ten-sitch gash on his head and was stripped of his coat and shirt an a wild 90-min out brawl in the stands between St. Louis players, fans and 200 policemen Arbour and three of his phaper wee later arrested for sebande and healtery and released on \$300.

#### Trainer of the Year

Nothing riles California Horse Trainer Charles Whittingham more than the old clubhouse canard that West Coast thoroughbreds are not worth their oats until they have proved themselves on Eastern tracks. With Ack Ack, winner of seven straight stakes races in California, Whittingham felt that he had the horse to show up the haughty Easterners once and for all Before he could be entered in the \$113,000 Woodward Stakes at New York's Belmont Park last October, however. Ack Ack was sidelined with a case of colic. In his stead, Whittingham went with Cougar II. a horse that Ack Ack had beaten with ease earlier in the season. Cougar II breezed home five lengths ahead of the best field the East could muster. Though Cougar II was dropped to third place for cutting off one of his rivals on the rail, Whittingham was confident that "I proved my point."

Indeed he had. At year's end Ack Ack was named Horse of the Year, the first time that a thoroughbred has won the honor without competing in the East. And last week, after finishing as the top money-winning trainer for the second year in a row (total 1971 earnings: \$1.730,170, Whittingham wasvoted Trainer of the Year.

Ack Ack is a prime example of whitingham's thesis that the best way to get a horse to run fast is to train him slowly. When the late Publisher Harry Guggenheim entrusted the big hay coult to Whitingham in 1969, the veteran trainer knew he may be a fast of the stances, "he said, "The only question is how far he can go."

As a four-year-old Ack Ack was



WHITTINGHAM & ACK ACK Slowly does it.



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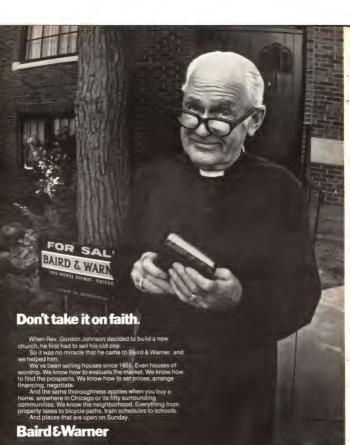
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Baird & Warner \* 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, III. 60603 (312) 236-1855. Sales \* Finance \* Management \* Development \* Insurance. fully developed enough to attempt the longer distances. But Whittingham refused to push him. Gradually building the horse's stamming he ran him in only five races in 1970. All uses who are the longer of the result of the longer of the five starts, his winnings for the year totaled a meager \$59,775. Aware of Ack Ack's money-winning potential. Whittingham's fellow trainers were perplexed at his patience, we were perplexed at his patience, and the longer of the l

Charlie offered his answer in 1971. · After Ack Ack finished second in a sixfurlong sprint at Santa Anita, he ran longer and stronger with each succeeding race. He won the Santa Anita Derby by 11 lengths, the Hollywood Express by three, the American Handicap by four. All told, Ack Ack won seven of eight starts and a total of \$393,000 in the year. Explaining that "he didn't have anything more to prove," Whittingham and Ack Ack's new owners, Oilman E.E. ("Buddy") Fogelson and his wife. Actress Green Garson, decided to retire their prize to Kentucky, where his value as a

stud is an estimated \$5,000,000. Cerebrod Clicks, A trainer for 39 of his \$8 years, Whittingham was raised on a ranch in Otay, Calift, where as a boy he delivered new-papers on horse-hack. Serving variously as stable hand, exercise toy, and horse trader, he came to promise case strainer in the mid-turbody of the control of the contro

While most successful trainers work for privately owned stables. Whittingham runs a public operation catering to such diverse horse owners as Florsheim Shoe Heiress Mary Jones and Composer Burt Bacharach, Says Bacharach: "When I got into this game I learned one thing in a hurry: Charlie knows how to wait. He's patient while others push too hard." Known as a man who "trains the owners. Whittingham says: "Owners have a lot of money invested in these horses, so you can expect them to want to have a say in what goes on. But I'm the one who has to make the decisions. I'm the trainer." He is also a master at selecting the right horse for the right race. Says the Daily Racing Form: "Charlie Whittingham enters horses like a bridge player laying down trump cards-a few cerebral clicks. and usually he pulls the right card."

A grade-school dropout who has rearned more than \$173,000 last year. Whittingham figures to have another bonner year in 1972. He still has Cougar II, one of the top money winners last year (\$416,022), as well as such top-rated horses as Daryl's Joy and Turkish Trousers. Though his horses have won more than \$12 million over the years, Whittingham says: "I haven't got any special tricks. I just know my horses and treat them as individuals."



LONDONERS AMUSING THEMSELVES BY OGLING DERANGED PATIENTS IN BEDLAM

#### The End of Bedlam?

Once there was Bedlam, where curious Londoners could while away an afternoon by staring and laughing at the insane, who were kept in chains, writhing and screaming. Over the centuries, the treatment of the mentally ill has slowly improved. Yet just this month, an official inquiry into cruelty at a Lancashire mental hospital described how patients were locked in closets for being "mischievous," how they were half-strangled with wet towels if they became violent, and how one victim had been injured when male nurses filled his dressing-gown pocket with alcohol and then set it afire.

According to a new plan drawn up by Britain's Department of Health and Social Security, all of the nation's 116 mental hospitals-many of them grim Victorian fortresses-will he shut down over the course of the next 25 to 30 years. As for the 116,000 patients, they will be temporarily maintained in small psychiatric units in local general hospitals, then rehabilitated through outpatient care, either at home or in clinics. Teams of doctors, nurses, therapists and social workers will be set up in each town to smooth the integration of former mental patients into community life. Only a few who are considered dangerous will remain confined.

The move toward releasing mental patients has been under way for some time, largely because of the development of calming drug therapy in the 1950s. During the past ten years, the number of patients in British mental haspitals has dropped by 23%.

Problems remain, however. More than non-third of the immates of mental hospitals are over 65 and suffer not from mental disorders but from illness or senility. Families unable or unwilling to care for elderly patients now are unlikely to accept the burden of care in the future. Some patients

—notably severe schizophrenics—may also get into trouble if released. The program will require a considerable increase in the already inadequate number of social workers.

Noting these deficiencies, the secretary of Britain's National Association for Mental Health has warned that the plan to close the mental hospitals may be utopian. Said Mrs. Mary Applebey: "It is wishy-washy, platitudinous and dangerously superficial."

#### TV Violence: Not So Bad

Does violence on television cause violence in American life? The question plagued the '64s with each outbreak of urban rioting, each numbing assassantion. Thousands of articles and reams of congressional testimony pro and con have sought the answer.

So has the Surgeon General's Officer for more than two years a committee there has worked on an exhaustive study on TV violence. In a report scheduled for release soon, investigators decided that televised maybem does not by and large, inspire real-life violence.

According to the New York Times, the study discovered that must children who routinely sees television's must violent offerings—cartons—are not hurt. Youngsters predisposed to agressive helawor by whet rateros, however, may be influenced to act out their aggressions after waterling television. But the effect of TV is probably dight compared with such elements as parential attitudes or the child's firsthand experience with vi-

olence in adult society.

The report also says that the viewers who give the tube their undivided attention are for the most part preschoolers. By the time they reach first grade, children begin to wean themselves away from television, not to return with real concentration until they have small children of their own.

#### The Peking Pool

Richard Nixon's wist to China next month will be the most peasworthy presidential excursion abroad since World War II, but the number of nessmen along to report it will be tightly restricted. After spending a week in China, Press Secretary Ronald Zieger announced last week that the UE. Spress contingent will be limited to about 80—roughly one-fourth the number that normally goes to the summit with the President.

Ziegler said that the Chinese had "demonstrated great professional skill and understanding." He had bargained the number of newsmen up to 80 from an original Chinese proposal of only ten. Other visiting heads of state have brought very small news entourages, and the Chinese apparently feel that they are unable to deal properly with hundreds of visiting journalists. Yet the group of 80, which will be in effect a press pool for the nation, must include photographers and technicians as well as reporters. Nearly 2,000 journalists had applied. The White House will now have to make the tough decisions on who will and will not go, and Ziegler is sure to be damned by the

disappointed.
About 30 places will be allotted to television networks, including technical personnel who will perform particul personnel who will perform particul personnel who will perform particular personnel perso

An American advance party will set up a satellite ground station at Pe-king airport to provide full teletype, telephone, wire-photo and television transmission facilities. The newsmen will arrive Feb. 20, a day ahead of the President. Ziegler promised interviews with Chinese, tours of schools and communes, comfortable hotel crooms and invitations to state banquets —a rosy picture for the few fortunate enough to make the trip.

#### **Busted in Booneville**

Owsley County in eastern Kentucky is one of the mation's poorest. Its 5.023 people scrape by on a per capita income of 5500 a year, mostly from tobacco or moonshiring. Unemployment runs at 24%. No trains or buses stop in Booneville, the couny-seat, and the people are largely left years. The people was the people was the wember. Frank Ashley of the Louisville Contier-Found came to town.

The reporter was assigned to find out how a \$50,500 federal appropri-



OWSLEY COUNTY JUDGE CAMPBELL

ation to create jobs was being spent. Nobody argued with the need for such funds, but a few local citizens thought that County Judge Elijah Campbell, Owsley's chief administrator, had a peculiar way of parceling out the jobs. Acting on a tip. Ashley found that Judge Campbell had appointed his wife as his executive secretary at \$400 a month, and his niece as secretary to the county clerk at \$300 a month. Sheriff Charley McIntosh had taken on his wife as an assistant at \$227 a month, and the county clerk had engaged his wife as county planner for \$800 a month.

Ashley also discovered that Sheriff McIntosh was dealing sternly with two people who resembled this largely through the steep of the st

Ashley's prodding led to a statewide anti-nepotism order. But the Booneville officials retaliated: Campbell announced that the county would accept no more federal employment funds, and McIntosh busted Ashley on the charge he had falsely identified himself as a lawyer when he interviewed Seale in jail.

Arraigned before Judge Campbell in Booneville's local self-service laun-



"COURIER-JOURNAL" REPORTER ASHLEY

dry, Ashley denied the accusation and was released on hond. Subsequently, under pressure from the vate, the judge agreed to comply with the anti-nep-oism order, reinstate the employment program, and review all applications program, and review all applications atives. Further, Campbell disqualified himself from sitting in judgment on the reporter. Though the case was re-ferred to a grand jury last week, meaning more legal skirmishing to come legal to the complex of th

#### Son of Saturday Review

From the day he resigned last Noember as editor of the Sautudar, Review in a policy disagreement with its new owners, it was a foregone conclusion that Norman Cousins would by a comeback with a new magazine. He had headed AR for 31 years, shaped it to his wors personal tastes, and considered it to he "what my life is all firmed last week that plans are well along for a new fortinghtly that will probably appear in late spring.

Cousins promises that the publication will be somehow different from both the SR he left and the reorganized magazine being prepared by SR's new owners. But he is making little effort to avoid a kind of son-of-Saturday Review personality. The tentative title, Review, and initial cast of characters indicate that substantial shades of the old SR will remain. He has already recruited his former managing editor, general editor, art editor and advertising manager. They now work with Cousins in a modest mid-Manhattan office with a noncommittal sign on the door that reads N.C. AND COLLEAGUES. He has also signed up From Marlboro to America's low tar cigarette smokers-

a new cigarette that's lighter in taste, low in tar.



Marlboro Lights

Marlboro Lights, for those smokers who prefer the lighter taste of a low tar and nicotine eigarette. Made with the same famous quality as full-flavored Marlboro Red, America's fastest-growing brand.





ASPIRING EDITOR COUSINS
Spring expectations.

former U.N. Secretary-General U Thant and Architect Buckminster Fuller as members of his editorial board.

Cousins, 56, says that he envisions "a journal of international scope, concerned with the life of the mind, the principal problems of our time: war and peace, environment, the squandering of human resources." He wants gest challenge—the need for planetary planning. We are beset by world problems, but we have no world philosophy for dealing with them."

Cash Pladges. When he left SR, Cousins considered offers of three college presidencies and 15 university professorships. But a "deluge of readers' letters" helped make up his mind. Overwhelmingly, he says, the letters urged that he return to journalism.

Cousins claims "an amazing response" from initial market samplings for the projected magazine, at \$12 for a year's subscription. Another demographic cross section is now being tested. If it confirms earlier indications of widespread reader interest, he will make a final decision next month to go ahead.

Cousins is already seeking cash commitments from potential subscribers, and will aim for a circulation of about 250:000 by the end of the first year. Says he: "There are large mumbers of welf-deuteated people with highly cultivated tastes who enjoy the experience of reading and thinking the experience of reading and thinking culti-valued tastes who enjoy as the experience of reading and thinking court being solemn about it." This sounds suspiciously like the same audience that Cousins has always aimed at. If he does deliver a new off-spring, it will likely be a direct competitor of Saurdený Review.

#### Nonsmokers, Beware!

That warning on the eigarette packge ("The Surgeon General has determined that eigarette smoking is dangerouts to your health" is directed, logically enough, at those who smoke. Last
week Dr. Jesse I. Steinfeld, Surgeon
General of the U.S. Public Health Service, pointed out the hazards for abstemious people who merely find themselves in the same room with smokers.

One risk is obvious: smoke-filled irrontains visible smoke particles and invisible gases that may irritate the yess and nasal passages. These same substances may also trigger allergic reactions. The least obvious and most insidious danger is that a colorless gas. carbon monoxide, may get into the nonsmoker's bloodstream in sufficient quantity to damage his heart and lungs or exacerbate heart-lung disease that he already has

Traditionally, most laymen have thought of incitine as the principal villan in tobacco. For two decades, scientists have been concentrating on "tars," a catchall term for the viscous gunk that is left from cigarette smoke after the gases and water vapor have been boiled off. Now, while they do not exonerate these culprits, researchers are studying earbon monoxide, a product of incomplete combustion in cigarettes as in au-

Inhaled carbon monoxide, in smokers and nonsmokers alike, enters the bloodstream through the inner surface of the lungs, competing with oxygen in the process. The result is that the hemoglobin of the red blood cells carries less oxygen than normal, plus a load of the poisonous carboxyhemoglobin. Cigar smoke presents a hazard smillar to that from cigarettes.

tomobile engines.

Carbon monoxide concentrations

from smoking, of course, oli not reach the fatal levis found in a closed garage where a car engine has been left running. Still. a P.H.S. panel headed by Dr. Daniel Horn reported evidence of surprisingly high monoxide levels in smoke-filled (nows. The acceptable maximum in most industrial situations is 50 parts of carbon monoxide to the control of t

Stalemate, Steinfeld and his advisers wholeheartedly approve the measures taken to segregate smokers in airplanes, and urge that the rule be extended to cover all public places. For those who continue to smoke cigarettes (about 44 million Americans, by P.H.S. estimate) Steinfeld's latest report contained still more bad news. Already indicted as the major cause of lung cancer and, in combination with heavy drinking, cancer of the esophagus, smoking is now damned as a cause of bladder cancer and is strongly suspected of causing cancer in the pancreas. Steinfeld also said that there is stronger evidence than ever of the malign effects of smoking on a variety of heart, artery and lung conditions.

Advertising the dangers of cigarettes has had only mixed results. Steinfeld disputed a recent report that per capita consumption was rising. His figures for 1971 show an increase in cigarette sales of 1.5%, and the U.S. population went up by the same percentage. But the consumption decline evident between 1966 and 1970 seems to have stopped. Though many men have given up the habit, teen-agers and women are less easily discouraged. "At the moment," said Steinfeld, are at a stalemate." His one hope for those who cannot or will not quit: safer cigarettes can undoubtedly be



With 1972's knowledge, it may not be a good idea.

#### MEDICINE

manufactured. More efficient filters and different strains of tobacco would expose the smoker to less nicotine and tar. Reducing the carbon monoxide level will be more difficult.

#### Capsules

▶ Traditionally the U.S. surgeon is a fellow of undramatic tonsorial tastes: his close-cropped hair and minimal dandruff can be readily confined under a surgeon's cap of modest proportions. Not so the younger surgeon of today. with wayy locks down to the nape and perhaps a mustache and beard as well. Infection following surgery remains a problem, says Ludmila Davis, director of Stanford University Hospital's operating rooms, and hair is a natural breeding ground for bacteria. So Mrs. Davis and colleagues have designed a "Lawrence of Arabia helmet" to cover not

stones. The remaining three patients failed to respond. Testing on a large scale is necessary to show whether chemical treatment can become a general alternative to surgery. · Gonorrhea now rates as America's

most urgent public health problem, and officials have urged routine screening to detect the hundreds of thousands of new cases each year. But detection is often difficult, especially in women. Gonococci, the germs of gonorrhea. flourish and multiply astronomically in human genitalia, but are difficult to preserve for laboratory test cultures. The organisms are sensitive to air and often die by the time a specimen reaches a lab technician. Now Smith Kline and French Laboratories have devised a simple, self-contained test that physicians can perform in their own offices. The doctor takes a single smear from the patient's vaginal or anal area, places



STANFORD'S DR MICHAEL GOODMAN Lawrence of Arabia would be at home in the operating room.

only the Samson hair but also the Burnside whiskers and Mosaic beards of young, mod surgeons.

Of the several substances that may accumulate as "stones" in the gall bladder, cholesterol is the most common culprit. Because doctors have not known how to dissolve such stones, the usual remedy has been surgery-an estimated 350,000 operations annually in the U.S. Researchers at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., now report in the New England Journal of Medicine that, in four cases out of seven, doses of a natural body chemical have succeeded in dissolving cholesterol gallstones. This type of stone, it appears, forms when bile (a digestive substance secreted in the liver and stored in the gall bladder) is abnormally rich in cholesterol and proportionately low in the concentration of a natural metabolite. chenodeoxycholic acid. Of seven women who received chenodeoxycholic acid as medication over a period of months. one experienced complete dissolution of gallstones, while three showed marked decreases in the size of their

it in a tube enriched with a nutrient developed by the U.S. Center for Disease Control, and looks for a reaction in 24 to 48 hours. The new "Clinicult" test costs the doctor \$2.30 and gives results as accurate as the older procedure.

Doctors are forever cautioning parents to keep medicines out of the reach of children, who will gobble them like candy, and each new drug carries an additional hazard. The latest is methadone, sometimes prescribed as a cough medicine and painkiller, but best known as a substitute for heroin in antiaddiction therapy. In this week's Journal of the American Medical Association, three Detroit physicians report that they have seen 46 cases of methadone poisoning, one of them fatal. All but two of the victims were under seven. Some of the cases involved methadone obtained legally by prescription for adults; others involved illicit street sources. The fatal dose of methadone for children has not been precisely established, but even a small quantity may threaten a child's life by depressing the respiratory center.

#### Exit Smallpox

The smallpox was always present. filling the churchvards with corpses. tormenting with constant fears all whom it had not yet stricken, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the habe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to the lover.

In his History of England, Macaulay was writing about the late 17th century when, he said, smallpox was the most terrible of all the ministers of death." But a mere 25 years ago. smallpox was still a scourge prevalent in 80 countries. A majority of the world's population lived in areas where the disease was endemic. Now the maladv is so close to extinction that it is expected to become the first "natural" disease-as opposed to a man-made ailment, like radiation sickness-to be eradicated worldwide.

Smallpox is presently found in only seven nations: Sudan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India. Nepal and Indonesia. In 1967, the World Health Organization counted 131,160 smallpox cases; by 1970, despite better reporting methods, the number was down

The improvement results almost entirely from vaccination. In the U.S., where immunization of infants has long been routine, there has not been a recorded case of smallpox since 1949. In other countries, the disease has declined dramatically since WHO began a global inoculation cam-paign in 1967. Brazil, the Western Hemisphere's last reservoir of the disease, has not reported a case since last April. Once the remaining trouble spots in Asia and Africa have been cleansed, smallpox should be dead. No animal is known to harbor the virus (although monkeys can be infected with it), and every confirmed case in modern times has been traced to human contact.

Because the malady is waning, immunization now poses a greater risk than smallpox itself. Some people react badly to the vaccine, and in 1968, when more than 14 million people were immunized worldwide, at least nine are known to have died as a result. Therefore the U.S. Public Health Service no longer requires travelers entering the U.S. to produce proof of recent vaccination unless they are coming from one of the areas where the disease remains endemic.

In virtually all of the U.S., state or local regulations still demand that school-age children be vaccinated. However, at least 15 state legislatures are now considering hills to relax that requirement. The U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta believes that by the end of this year most states will have given up mandatory vaccination.

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#### Looking Backward

No living artist enjoys a more bizarre reputation than the Italian painter Giorgio de Chirico. Up to 1918. he turned out a body of work that set him firmly among the masters of European modernism. His "mysterious objects," moonstruck piazzas and tilting, empty colonnades fascinated the Surrealists and became one of the inspirations of their movement. René Magritte and Salvador Dali were both De Chirico's debtors: Yves Tanguy resolved to be a painter only after secing an early De Chirico in a dealer's

ARTIST GIORGIO DE CHIRICO & FRIENDS Like an irritated crab.

window in 1923. André Breton, the pope of Surrealism, hailed him as one of the "fixed points" of the new sensibility. But then De Chirico's own aims switched, and the admiration was reversed. Hardly anyone in 50 years has had a kind word for De Chirico's later output. It is generally written off as the work of a self-plagiarizing bore. On the other hand, very little of it has been shown outside Italy. So the

chance existed that a gross injustice had been done to the mature work of a gifted painter: in 1918, after all. De Chirico was only 30, and he has kept working ever since, denying that he ever was a modern artist and grumpily insisting that the Surrealists totally misunderstood him and his work. To present the evidence, the New York Cultural Center has assembled a retrospective of some 180 paintings. drawings, lithographs and bronzes. nearly all from De Chirico's own collection, spanning six decades from 1911 to 1971.

It would be pleasant to report that all rumors of the maestro's decline are greatly exaggerated. But they are No 20th century artist-not even Dali-went down so fast. The homage at the Cultural Center is a lugubrious affair, but an interesting one nevertheless; for it records in great detail how one gifted painter went backward under pressure, like an irritated crab, into a historical impasse-and

has stuck there ever since. snapping his crusty pincers at every stir in the water.

The obsessions of childhood memory permeated De Chirico's work, and his childhood with its Levantine eccentricities might have come from Durrell's Alexandria Quartet. The son of a peripatetic Sicilian engineer. a man of fiery temperament much given to dueling. De Chirico was born in Greece and constantly moved house. "In my life," he observed in a memoir, "there is somechange addresses." character of these years-a melancholic idvll of transience, conducted in a series of sirocco-damp villas across

classical landscape-is built into his early paintings. It was reinforced when, as an art student in Munich, he encountered the dreamlike. proto-surrealist canvases of the 19th century Swiss romantic Arnold Böcklin, By the time he settled in Turin in 1911, the meditative cast of his mind was set

What De Chirico's work from 1911 to 1918 brilliantly performs is an archaeology of the self. Images rise from childhood memory with a peculiar, disconnected intensity; they are fragments of a lost life, like sculpture found in the rubble of an ancient city. "If a work of art is to be truly immortal," he proclaimed, "it must pass quite beyond the limits of the human world, without any sign of common sense or logic. In this way the work will draw nearer to dream and to the mind of a child."

Unchanged Light. De Chirico's empty squares and silent towers seem at first to be conceived as a partial homage to the Italian Renaissance. It is a windless, ideal space where the light never changes and shadows do not move. Human figures are either distant specks or huge, sculptural

presences-bronze father figures on plinths, reclining "classical" marbles or faceless wooden dummies. But this world has none of the solidity of Renaissance townscape. Instead, it is enigmatic and spectral: the perspectives tilt irrationally and contradict one another, the facades are cardboard, the inhabitants ghosts. "These characters in costume who gesticulate under a 'real' sky, in the middle of 'real' nature. have always given me the impression of something as stupid as it is fake.' De Chirico wrote later. He was speaking of theater, but the preference is equally true of his early painting. De-Chirico had intelligently brought some of the flattening devices of Cubism to hear on a wholly anecdotal art. The fragments of memory found their distorted space; the means fit the end.

Sheer Will, Ironically, the decline set in when De Chirico resolved to be a Great Artist in the traditional, Italian sense of the word. "I have been tormented by one problem for almost three years now—the problem of craftsmanship," he wrote to Breton in 1922. The gulf between the early work and De Chirico's St. George Killing the Dragon, 1940, can only be explained in terms of this problem. St. George, with incoherent color and its torpid drawing. would hardly pass as a student academy piece; it is recognizable, though only just, as a mock Titian. But behind it one can sense manic obstinacy, as though De Chirico were trying to root himself in the past and abolish the present. Significantly, it bears a Latin inscription: "De Chirico, the best painter.

The dream of antiquity becomes concrete in De Chirico's later work. and all his efforts are posited on the belief that somehow it can be given life -if not by talent, then by sheer will, De Chirico's self-magniloquent portraits in armor and 17th century Jace are not simply costume pieces, but efforts to inhabit the dream and be a oneman Renaissance. His interminable pairs of Bambi-eyed horses prancing on a marble-littered beach have the same intention. The sum effect is, inevitably, absurd: for De Chirico has no more talent for illusionism than the average calendar artist. It becomes parody-and when De Chirico is not parodying Rubens, Tintoretto or Rembrandt, he parodies himself, as in The Sadness of Springtime, 1970, producing stiff, cluttered repaints of his "metaphysical" period. But the tension has gone. One has seen the originals-except when the "originals" are recent products, for it is an open secret in the Italian art world that De Chirico has painted numerous works supposedly from 1916-17 over the past few decades. Perhaps the most vivid lesson to be drawn from the Cultural Center's retrospective is that in art, obsessiveness does not win back what defensiveness loses, Robert Hughes



St George Killing the Dragon" (1940)



"The Sadness of Springtime" (1970)



"Temple of the Sun" (1971)



#### THE RESIDENCE

#### Whose Children?

Jesus did not always speak of love In his harsher moments, he reminded his disciples that he had come to bring not peace but a sword. He predicted that he would set son against father. daughter against mother. Christianity has often explained those "dark sayings" as angry hyperbole or simple pessimism about the acceptance of his revolutionary teachings, but from time to time a hard core of believers has chosen to take the Nazarene at his grimmest word. The latest group to do so is a controversial sect of young Christians who call themselves, with grand self-righteousness, the Children of God.

The name is meant to describe their single-minded determination to "forsake all" for God-family, friends and personal belongings. The Children of God are the storm troopers of the Jesus Revolution (TIME cover, June 21), its most forceful and most criticized zealots. Though the membership numbers only about 2,000 worldwide, it is vigorous and far-flung; about 60 colonies are scattered from Seattle to Essen. Germany, from Jerusalem to Viet Nam. A London colony founded a few months ago has already sent missionaries to Stockholm, Oslo, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Amsterdam and Brussels. Liberia is the next target.

Woel Woel The Children attack all worldly society with the fierce zeal of the Weatherman, using the cherished King James Bible as their proof text. They demand a strictly communal life as practiced by the early Christians according to the Book of Acts ("they held everything in common"). They avoid work except as it relates to their own communes, lest their memand mammon. Yet they badger businessmen to support them with handouts of money and supplies, while raging against a sinful America and proclaiming its-and the world's-imminent doom. In their most apocalyptic moments, they dress in red sackcloth (a sign of warning), daub themselves with ashes, put yokes around their necks. With the prophet's traditional stall, they stand silent vigils in public places, breaking their silence only to titter an occasional "Woe! Woe!

Such theatries might seem merely cocentric to American's II they came from, say, an exotic-sect such as Hare Krishna. When they are presented in the name of Christianit's, however, pool pet who consider themselves good churchgoing Christianit's consent the particle of the consent of the particle of the consent of the particle of seems to hold for their children. Nonetheless, the group in some cases has had more succeeds than parents in winning young people from drugs, casual sex and drifting. They also have

potent precedents in St. Francis of Assisi and St. Thomas Aquinas, both of whom had to break with their families over their vocations.

Some of the most vehement parental critics in California handed to-gether in an organization called the Parents' Committee to Free Our Children from the Children of God—anovement that has since spread to other parts of the country. The parts group charges, among other entire group charges, among other maping, hyporetring and even drugging to keep youngsters in the sect. The outcry has driven many of the Children from California, Ted Patrick, a San

munes for "babes" (new converts), the appentice memorizes the requisite Bi-big passages by reading them aloud while simultaneously listening to them on tape. Bible texts also blare from the passages and day long. Each new convert takes a biblical name, usually from the Old Textament (Caleb, Shadrach, Deborah), and drops his old name as a remnant of the past.

None except the "elders"—experienced Children who apparently "grow" into authority—goes anywhere alone. Married couples share rooms within the commune, but single members are rigidly separated in male and female dominiories. Letters to and from of the Children Letters to and from the Children misst that the rigionus life is necessary to prepare themselves for the Communist takeover that

CHILDREN OF GOD PREACHING DOOM IN MANHATTAN'S CENTRAL PARK



WORSHIPING AT COLORADO MEETING

them of trying to "destroy the United States."

Not exactly turning the other cheek, the Children have slapped, four leaders of the parents' group with a \$1,100,000 sunt for libel and slander, and have brought a \$300,000 suit against Texas officials and a mother for a diegedly rail-roading one 18-year-old member into a mental

Diego aide to Governor

Ronald Reagan, has accused

institution. While there seems to be no hard evidence of kid-naping, drugging or genuine hypotism so far, a broader charge of "brainwashing" may be closer to the truth, at least in the sense of relentless exposure to the sect's propaganda. At special compropaganda. At special com-



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THE THEATER

they expect to come before doomsday. The beginnings of the Children

are already obscured by legend. The core of initial apostles seems to have gathered around a fundamentalist preacher named David Berg, now in his fifties, his four children and their mates in 1967-68. As Teens for Christ. they built up a small group of followers in California, where one of their early-and since abandoned -tactics was to disrupt services at local churches. In 1969, after Berg had a vision of imminent earthquake. about 50 of the band embarked on a period of wandering, during which, legend has it, they had to eat grass to

Berg, who had once worked for TV Evangelist J. Fred Jordan, soon secured the use of Jordan's Texas and California properties for the Children of God, as they had come to call themselves. In return, Jordan displayed the youngsters, most of them in their late teens and 20s, in his televised fund-raising pitches. The arrangement lasted about a year and a half. An argument over the properties precipitated a clash, and Jordan ordered the Children off

his land last September.

The Children have won over two important figures in the broader Jesus movement: David Hoyt, of Atlanta's street ministries, and Linda Meissner, of Seattle's Jesus People Army. Both apparently decided that their own methods were not producing enough lasting converts: Hoyt pointed ly blamed his "watered-down Gospel," When he entered the Children of God. he took many of the Atlanta Jesus People with him. Linda Meissner, however, took far fewer of her Jesus People Army along-and indeed the feud hetween the mainstream Army (including Linda's husband John Salvesen) and her splinter group has scandalized Seattle's Jesus People.

Without Games, Founder Berg. under his sect name of Moses, regularly produces a patriarchal stream of crotchety, sometimes profane "Moletters" advising his far-flung Children on everything from visa restrictions to buying a boat. A growing consciousness of publicity may modify the Children's behavior in the future -as it has apparently begun to do. To offset attacks by parents, the colonies sent members home for the holidays; while quite a few stayed home. many returned more zealous than hefore. Berg has also discouraged clashes with other Jesus People.

Not all families, for that matter, are disappointed with the results the Children of God produce. Ed Rees, vice president for public relations of the Flying Tiger Line in Los Angeles, watched his son drift from medical studies into drugs, and finally into the Children sect. Rees still finds "a depressing sameness" in the members. either sucking up this excessive religion or spitting it out," but he also al-

lows that "they are totally without guile, without games. They really believe. They are prepared to die." So far, however, the question is whether they are prepared to live more fully in the world if doomsday does not come as expected.

#### Tidings

▶ A Roman Catholic laymen's group. after a year of trying to find out more about church finances, charged in a report last week that there was not enough information to find out. The National Association of Laity graded the financial reporting of each U.S. diocese on a scale from A to F. Only two of the nation's eight largest -Chicago and Detroit-got as much as a D. New York and Los Angeles rated F for being "misleading." Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia (home of John Cardinal Krol, president of the U.S. bishops' conference) have never even issued a financial statement. Boston was not graded because it will soon issue a report. The N.A.L. analvsis argued that with diocesan books so incompletely documented, it was highly inappropriate for U.S. bishops to spend an alleged \$6,000,000 a year lobbying for public tax support of Catholic schools (see EDUCATION). Manhattan's Episcopal Cathedral of

copal magazine maintains. The Living Church, an independent, conservativeleaning weekly, bases its argument on last month's antiwar rally of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. held in the cathedral with the permission of New York's Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor, the Rt. Rev. Paul Moore Jr. A church should not be used for "partisan political gatherings," remonstrates the magazine in an editorial, citing the availability of "Dump Nixon" pamphlets at the rally. What is more, the magazine complains, the crowds smoked, left beer cans in the pews, and even included a man with slit pants who was "free to parade in the church with his bare bottom exposed." ▶ Herder & Herder of New York, the largest publisher of Catholic books in the U.S., has been sold to McGraw-Hill Book Co. by its parent firm, Germany's Verlag Herder, for an "undisclosed amount of cash." Publisher of the popular "Dutch Catechism" (400,000 copies) and more recently The Sex Book (125,000 copies), Herder & Herder has also given the U.S. top international theologians and philosophers, including Karl Rahner, Bernard Lonergan and Marxist Ernst Bloch. As a separate unit of McGraw-Hill, Herder & Herder will keep its colophon, expand its religious publishing and enlarge its editorial staff. Though some religious publishers have fallen on bad days, McGraw-Hill did not get a loser: Herder & Herder

has been in the black for the past ten

#### Spengler Redux

THE RIDE ACROSS LAKE CONSTANCE by PETER HANDKE

It is difficult to say what this play means, but relatively easy to tell you how to write it. Rip out pages from Ionesco. Pinter. Beckett. Kafka, the Austrian philosopher Wittgenstein and Alice in Wonderland. Tear these into tiny fragments and seatter them on the stage. Austrian Playwright Peter Handke, 29, is a de-rivative word-vandal. He is currently quite the vogue in Europe, which suggests that the decline of the West is progressing more rapidly than Spengler

The play's two principal figures have a Doppelgänger relationship. Each is the split image of the other. Since the exercise of power and authority is one of the few remotely co-



PLAYWRIGHT PETER HANDKE Publikumsbeschimpfung.

herent themes, the two men may represent the eerie hond hetween Germany and Hitler. Otherwise, the evening is one interminable non

However, the play clearly points up the three minimal demands that we must begin making of the avantgarde playwright. Does he have something new to tell us? Is his theatricality so exciting as to justify telling us nothing? Does he extend the forms of drama? If all the answers are no, as in Handke's case, he should be accorded no more attention than a purveyor of fake antiques. In reality, such a playwright is insulting the audience-what the Germans call Publikumsheschimpfung. That was the title of an earlier Handke play in which four actors simply revile the audience. Slightly more subtly, a T.E. Kalem done it again.

## The Death Penalty: Cruel and Unusual?

THE enormity of killing one's fellow man with promediation is the principal reason for the existence of the death penalty; it is also the principal reason for the existence of the death penalty; it is also the principal argument for abolishing it. The dilemma of deciding which aspect of that paradox should prevail has occupied the minds and emotions of civilized men for centuries. This week it will be the concern of the U.S. Supreme Court as it hears oral arguments on the contention that the death penalty constitutes "erucal and unusual punishment" in violation of the Constitution's Eighth Amendment. The opposing law-have developed over many years of debate. The main question, however, is this: Has the U.S. reached the point at which the death penalty affronts the basic standards of decency of contemporary society?

For 43 years there has not been an execution in the U.S. This unofficial moratorium, which currently affects 696 prisoners, is the result of an intricately planned campaign that used every possible legal tactic or argument.

Even before that, however, the num-

her of executions had been decreasing markedly. From a 1935 high of 199, the annual total shrank to 76 in 1955, 56 in 1960 and two in 1967, when the moratorium began. Meanwhile, Great Betain has joined a worldwide trend toward abbilion, and Canada has followed suit (except for killers of on-duty policemen and prison guards) as a fiveyear experiment.

The death penalty has been abolished before in Angle-Saxon law. William the Conqueror banished it during his reign (1066-87), though he did not object to criminals being mutilated. But a few years law, Henry 1 (1100-35) permitted the ax and rope to return, and by the 16th century, offenders were also being drowned, drawn and quatered and hoiled to death for crimes that ranged from cutting down a

tree to stealing property worth more than a shilling. Traits were hanged, then cut down while still allies, disemboweled so that their innards could be burned before their eyes, then decapitated, and finally quartered. The high mark of judicial bloodiness came with Henry VIII, of whose subjects 72,000 were executed.

Beginning in the late 19th century, a trend against capital punishment has continued, if not always steadily, in both Britain and America. In 1846 Michigan, then a territory, became the first English-speaking jurisdiction in the world to do away with the death penalty for all practical purposes (treason excepted). Various states have since tried complete abolition-with some, like Delaware in 1961, later returning to the death penalty. By now, 14 states have outlawed executions completely (or with narrow exceptions, notably for killing an on-duty policeman). Still, American juries continue to impose death penalties at a rate that has remained relatively constant for a decade: 100 per year. Moreover, while a 1966 Gallup poll showed that a narrow plurality of 47% opposed capital punishment for murder, the most recent survey found that, with growing fears about crime, 51% of Americans now favor the death penalty.

That is hardly a mandate for a new round of executions, but neither does it support the argument that capital unishment is an affront to contemporary standards. The Constitution places no specific restrictions on the death penalty, and its defenders—including the state's attempts for California, Georgia and Texas, who are arguing the case before the Supreme Court—maintain that the foan on cruef and unusual punishment is neural simply more the feeth penalty is neither—at least for murder or rape, the main offenses for which it is now invoked.

In response, Stanford Law Professor Anthony Amsterdam, the principal architect of the abblition campaign, has developed an intricate argument. He finds that excution is now generally reserved for a few socially unacceptable, personally ugly and invariably poor defendants: a disproportionale number are from minority groups. "If a penalty is generally, fairly and uniformly enforced." says Amsterdam, "then it will be thrown off the statute books as soon as the public can no longer accept it. But when the penalty is entrored for a discriminatorily se-



ROBESPIERRE AT THE GUILLOTINE



EXECUTION IN INDIA



TCHES BURNIN

lected few, then all the pressures which normally exist to strike an indecent penalty off the books no longer exist. The short of the matter is that when a penalty is so barbaric that if can gain public acceptance only by being racely, arbitrarily and discriminatorily enforced, it plainly affronts the general standards of decency of the society."

Whether this argument will persuade a majority of the Justices remains to be seen, but virtually every other argument for and against the death penalty has also been put before them. One main question is whether the death penalty deters criminals. Abolitionists point to studies showing that a halt in executions leads to no increase in capital crimes, and that murder rates are quite similar in neighboring states with and without the death penalty. Supporters of the death penalty argue that such studies include all murders, 80% of which result from disputes between persons who know each other, and that this 80% probably cannot be deterred by penalties of any kind. They insist, though, that holdup murders and similar crimes can be reduced by the fear of death, particularly if that death is imposed swiftly rather than after years of legal delays.

To support their statistical arguments, both sides call on the personal impressions of professional experts. Police consistently encounter criminals who say that they used no gun during a robbery because they feared the electric chair. Prison authorities, who tend to oppose the death penalty, report that these same criminals, once in jail, say that they simply did not want-to kill anyone and that they told the cops whatever they thought the cops wanted to hear.

Religious authority, in so far as it influences mores, is no less equivocal. Most Protestant churches stand opposed to executions. Popes have long conceded the state's right to execute, but Paul VI regularly calls for clemency in individual cases. Jews are generally against the death pendly, and Israel has no capital punishment except for genocide and war crimes, which covered Eichmann. As for the Bible, it instructs. "Thou shalt not kill." and then, in the next chapter of Exodus, provides, "He that smitch a man, so that dee, shall be surely put to death."

Both supporters and opponents of the death penalty can cite ample horrors to justify their positions. Even the cleanest execution—and an appalling number are not—so so revoling to sosse that winesses commonly vonit and faint. Electrocution is relatively swift, though the victim's execution of the control of the control of the control to the control of the control of the control of the swift with the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the control of the control of the control of the swift was the control of the

The principal case now before the Supreme Court chillingly demonstrates another kind of horror. By all the evidence, Ernest James Aikens Jr. is a brutal and remorse-

So the arguments spin on and on, and the more each side insists on the rationality of its argument (what can be more rational than a discussion of the costs?), the more one is drawn to agree with Clarence Darrow, who observed a half-century ago that "questions of this sort are not settled by reason; they are settled by prejudices and sentiments or by emotion." Perhaps that is true of any great issue, but it is particularly so here. Underlying the debate over capital punishment is a central conflict within every man-the conflict between a desire for vengeance and a wish to honor life. It is no answer to say, as some do, that man can sanctify life by killing those who kill. Nor is there any real answer in the elegant argument of Jacques Barzun, who claims that prison existence so debases and brutalizes life that the death penalty is more humane. Even if that were true, the choice of death ought to be made by the prisoner, not by the state.

Too few opponents of capital punishment are willing to concede the full weight of the emotion of vengenauce. Before reaching the high court. Oliver Wendell Holmes worte: "The first requirement of a saumh food, of law is that it should correspond with the actual feelings and dependent of the court of the

ribution." Capital punishment is still very much based on that need for retribution, though just how strong that need is remains unclear. Even though a majority of Americans nominally endorse capital punishment, that endorsement is probably not so strong as to lead to lynchings in the streets if the death penalty were abolished. All change causes difficulties and dislocation, but this is not necessarily a reason to deter otherwise desirable progress. It it is conceded that man is not totally limited by his animal origins, that he can grow gentler and death will some day join torture as

The educated guessers predict that the Supreme Court is not likely now to decree the arrival of that day—at least for murder —though death for rape may fall.

If the death penalty survives at all, its determined opponents will doubtles turn first to Governors to seek commutations and then to state legislatures, which may provide the best forum for settling the question. One can reasonably hope that the legislations will endorse abception of the control of the control of the concepting is after all, more properly the role of the legislature than of the courts. Shifting perceptions have already made most of the world's past executions, for political, religious or simply trivial offenses, seem barbaric. The mere suspicion of such future condemnations of the control of the control of the control of the conputation of the control o

HANGING IN LONDON

death by decree.

Lord Chancellor Gardiner put the matter well during the debate that preceded the end of the death penalty for murder in Britan. Speaking of earlier decisions to abandon the grotesque hanging, disemboweling and quartering of trations, he said. We did not abolish that punishment because we sympathized with trations, but longer tomsteam with our self-respect." It would be well-come, in a time of diminished self-respect, to take this particular step toward reasserting it.

\*Joak M. Ferrer, III.



ELECTRIC CHAIR IN U.S.



less killer of at least three people. He heat, raped and stabbed to death two women, one of them a neighbor in her 60s, the other five months pregnant. He also shot a homosexual who had picked him up on the road. Psychiatrists have unanimously pronounced him fearfulls same

and unlikely ever to be rehabilitated.

Advocates of the death penalty argue that an Aikems—ort a Manson or a Speck or an Eichmann—must be cut out of society. If these people are usually poor, friendless or from a minority group, it is because that is the sort of person who commis such crimes. Whatever the reasons for the errine, say those who favor the penalty, it is irresponsible ever to give a mass nurderer a chance to go free. Adultionally the person of the continues could be infree and the control of the person of the control of the person of the control of the person of the p

doubtless ceatify—consuming tax dollars that might much better be spent on schools or hospitals—but it may cost the state even more to security as man hecause of the extra care that courts take in capital cases. When Arkanus Governor Winthrop Rockefeller commuted the sentences of all 15 men on the state's death row before leaving office two years ago, he saved the state an estimated \$1,500,000, considering the cost of fighting probable appeals.

WORLD TRADE

### Driving to a "Nixon Round"

To most Americans, the difficulty of selling oranges, tobacco or computers abroad might not seem to rank among the foremost concerns of foreign policy. Yet just such trade problems dominated the nation's dealings with important allies last week. In Washington, William Eberle, President Nixon's special representative for trade, pressed Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba for an agreement to lower Japanese tariffs, taxes or quotas on cars, computers, fruit and other U.S. goods. Then the abrasive-mannered Eberle jetted to Brussels to demand that Common Market officials let in more American citrus, tobacco and grain. He got some moral support from 15 members of the House Ways and Means Committee, who made a rare overseas jaunt to complain in Brussels about Common Market discrimination against U.S. form exports

The object of these efforts is to wring out some foreign trade concessions that President Nixon can boast

La carte Hertz. Pour partir sans payer

about when he sends to Congress next month the bill formally devaluing the dollar-which came under renewed selling pressure in Europe last week. That, however, is only an interim goal. The current negotiations promise to be the opening gun in a years-long campaign to expand American exports by rewriting many of the rules that govern and now restrict-world trade.

The ideological underpinning of this drive is Nixon's conviction that economic power will be the key to other kinds of power"-and that the U.S. has been letting this key slip out of its hands. Speaking to a group of editors in Kansas City last year. Nixon said that "five great eco-nomic superpowers-the U.S., Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Mainland China and, of course, Japan" "the future of the will determine world in the last third of this century." He added that American world leadership "can only be maintained if the U.S. maintains its pre-eminent position in the economic field

Nixon is deeply impressed by a series of charts drawn up by Peter Peterson, his chief international economic adviser and the leading candidate to succeed Maurice Stans as Commerce Secretary soon. Peter-

son's figures show that the

schmick von Freibeit U.S. position is croding, and that the nation's share of total world production between 1950 and 1970 fell from 39% to 30%. Its share of auto output dropped from 76% to 31%, of steel output from 46% to 20%, and its proportion of world exports from 16% to 14%. As recently as 1964, U.S. exports ran \$6.8 bil-

lion ahead of imports, but last year imports exceeded exports by about \$2 billion. This slippage reflects a pan-

oply of causes: the strong recovery of war-shattered economies overseas during the 1950s, U.S. inflation and lagging productivity in recent years, and the shift of the American economy from one dominated by manufacturing to one in which 42% of output is now accounted for by services, which are less readily exportable than goods, But Nixon men place much of the blame on a network of barriers that

ADS FOR U.S. PRODUCTS OVERSEAS

has been raised abroad against American goods and capital. A few examples: Japanese quotas on imports of computers: auto taxes in several countries that rise sharply with horsepower ratings, thus discriminating against big U.S. cars: the reluctance of many foreign governments to let U.S. firms submit bids on equipment to be purchased by state-owned enterprises such as railroads, banks and

"Fair Advantage." Administration officials are shaping a comprehensive trade bill for presentation to Congress this spring. It would authorize the President to negotiate U.S. tariff cuts in return for foreign trade concessions, and to work out agreements liberalizing farm-import quotas and subsidies, product standards and Government procurement policies. all of which have a profound effect on trade. The bill may also include some breaks for U.S. exporters, notably tax incentives for research and development.

Most important, the bill opens the way for a needed "Nixon Round" of world tariff-cutting negotiations, similar to the famous Kennedy Round that reduced tariffs in the 1960s. But the Nixon Round talks probably cannot begin until 1973. The Administration for now only wants to get on record; it is afraid to demand a vote on a bill before the elections, because protectionist Congressmen might festoon it with vote-wooing import restrictions that would stifle rather than expand trade

When negotiations with other countries do begin, the Administration would do well to change both the tone and tactics of its approach. Certainly, the only way to win better treatment for American exports is an offer of reciprocal concessions, yet Washington has not made clear which of its own barriers to trade it is prepared to tear down. Peterson has spoken favorably of a proposal to negotiate a complete abolition of tariffs on many products, but he has failed to endorse it outright. The U.S. has also been silent on many other restrictive practices that irk foreigners; the "Buy American" act, which generally requires the Government to buy American-made products unless they are 6% more expensive than foreign merchandise (or 50% more costly in the case of goods bought by the Pentagon), and the Jones Act, a prohibition against any foreign-built ship moving between two U.S. ports.

Worse, the Johnson and Nixon Administrations have actively undermined Washington's case by giving in piecemeal to protectionist pressures for restraints on imports. By Peterson's figures, the number of industrial products

on which the U.S. enforces import quotes ballooned from seven in 1963 to 67 in 1970; they include oil, seel, testiles, flatvare, ceramic tiles and sheet glass. In the same period, the number of quotas imposed by Common Market countries fell from 76 to 65, and the number imposed by Japan has dropped from 172 to 81. The spread of the period of the period of the period certified in forcingness when it urges the dismanling of barriers against American goods.

In order to overcome this international version of the credibility gap. Nixon and his aides need to be much more explicit about what the U.S. is to get in trade policy. The thrust of their new offensive is in the right direction, but their rhetoric has smacked of Machtpolitik rather than of an appeal for equity. Too often Administration spokesmen have talked as if the U.S. has an inalienable right to be No. 1 in world economic power, and that other nations have a duty to help it maintain that position. Treasury Secretary John Connally, for example, once told a group of economists that in international negotiations, "all I want is a fair advantage." The Nixon Administration has focused attention on some real problems, but the U.S. approach to a more open world of trade must be an appeal for cooperation rather than a

#### TAXES

#### Does Your Paycheck Seem Smaller Lately?

Millions of Americans are in for a shock when they open their pay envelopes this month. Despite the wellpublicized tax relief voted by Congress. take-home pay will be reduced in many instances. The total federal tax bite will indeed be less than last year, but the rates of tax withholding have been changed, with the result that people in the upper-middle and higher brackets will be hard-hit. For example, the amount withheld from the wages of a married worker with two children who earns \$250 a week will remain virtually unchanged at \$30.50. But for an employee earning \$400 a week, the withholding will rise from \$60.90 to \$67.10, and a \$500-a-week earner will pay \$96.60 v. \$84.80. By cutting into the cash that consumers have to spend, the withholding changes could impede the economy's recovery.

Rates have been rejiggered because they were too low last year. Congress simply overestimated the amount of revenues that the 1971 rates would bring in after the old income tax surcharge was removed. Thus, many people will have to pay a walloping amount of back taxes to the Government on April 15—0 make up for what they in-



"Know something? We're in debt beyond our wildest dreams!"

nocently failed to pay in installments

Just as the Government withheld too little last year, it may be withholding too much this year. If a married couple file a joint return, but one of the two is unemployed, they very likely will be paying out too much in withholding. Similarly, an earner who expects to have big itemized deductions for home-mortgage payments, medical bills, charity and the like will probably overpay. To ease the weekly or monthly burden for these people, the Internal Revenue Service has created a new exemption called the "special withholding allowance." People who back too much can go to him and claim from one to seven such exemptions to bring their payroll deductions more closely into line with their actual tax obligations.

In addition to increased withholding, the Social Security levy was boosted this year by raising the amount of taxable income from \$7,800 to \$9,000. Until now, most middle-income paycheeks fattened slightly just before summer-vacation time as Social Security taxes stopped. This year such levies could continue through mid-August, dampening some holiday plans. On top of this, state and local taxes are also climbing by \$8 billion, to an estimated \$63 billion this year. Both New York State and City income taxes are going up. Minnesota has raised both income and sales taxes. Ohio has just imposed its first state income tax, and California has dropped its old system of collecting income taxes at year's end and started a withholding system.

Though state and local taxes will quickly be poured back into the economy in labor and material costs, they nonetheless pluck dollars away from middle-income consumers—at a time when consumer confidence seems at last to be flowering. Whether it will continue to bloom in the shadow of these fiscal increases is a matter of deep concern among economy watchers in and out of the Administration.

#### PHASE II

#### Reasons for Rises

Speaking to a meeting of Atlact Opportunities in Washington Chairman C. Lockson Grayson made a startling ad-lackson Grayson made as the product on the products they be proposed on the products they be produced to the startland Revenue Service, the wide-lackson of the products of the pr

The reason is that the Government reviews price increase—so well as wage hikes—by large groups of products for workers rather than by individual units. Thus, just as some employees may receive pay increases that exceed the 5.5% wage guidelines that price guideline—so long as "agregate" price guideline—so long as "agregate" products for employees do not violate the guidelines.

Does that confusing system work? In reply, Grayson cited the ultimate aggregate: the Price Commission has already held some 200 firms that account for a quarter of the entire U.S. gross national product to increases averaging only 1.5% over the next



year. Another indicator was the index of industrial commodities, many of which are controlled. They rose .3% in December, the first full month after the freeze, compared with an average .5% in the six months before the freeze. As expected, though, there was a much bigger bulge in overall wholesale prices. They went up .7%, largely because of uncontrolled farm prices, which Grayson promised to look at" as candidates for price ceilings if they continue to rise sharply. He also asserted, with more than a touch of indignation, that hints by some Nixon Administration officials that controls might soon he lifted could be "damaging" to economic stabilization.

Customer Ahead. The auto industry drove out last week with a price increase above the guideline. In their second round of rises since Phase II began two months ago, U.S. automakers won permission to pass along to car buyers the cost of new antipollution and safety equipment required under federal law. The ticket price of an average General Motors car will go up about \$40; other automakers will probably post similar increases. For GM, the industry price leader, the combined hike of 3.4% in about \$20 below that planned shortly before the freeze. Thus customers came out ahead under the controls-but not

On the wage front, there was a move toward retroactive payments. Some 2,000,000 workers who were unable to get raises scheduled to take effect during the freeze were authorized by the Pay Board to collect them retroactively, with some limits. Workers whose employers had already raised prices or taxes in anticipation of the wage increases, including many schoolteachers, may receive all back wages due them. For most others, retroactive pay will be permitted up to 7%. The decision unfreezes some \$1 billion in back pay. The Pay Board had originally voted to ban retroactive payments, but had to change that position after Congress ordered that all such payments had to be made, ex-

cept for those "unreasonably inconsistent" with the guidelines On another matter, the board continued an aggressive approach. After rejecting an aerospace contract that provided a 12% first-year pay boost, its first turndown of a major labor agreement, a majority of the board voted to set the limit that it will eventually accept at 8.3%. But it will permit the disallowed balance —that is, about 3.7%—to go into effect along with the regular secondyear increase, thus letting some 200,-(MM) aerospace workers end up at the wage levels originally negotiated. In the interim, they will lose about \$340 each in wages. Union officials, however, threaten to contest the board's rejection in court.

OH

### Facing a Powerful Cartel

ONLY seven months ago, the world's 23 largest oil companies signed the last of a series of agreements that will give the chief oil-exporting nations an extra \$25 billion over the next five years. In return for that staggering raise, officials of the producing nations promised not to demand any more money during the life of the contracts, raising hopes that the world's basic fuel would maintain fairly stable prices for the next half-decade. Yet last week both sides went back to the bargaining table. Although they disbanded temporarily without reaching any new agreement the nearly inevitable result of their meetings in Geneva over the coming weeks will be new price increases The raises will hit consumers in Europe. Japan and the U.S. in the form of higher bills for gasoline, heating fuel and other products. They will also give much more economic power, and more international political clout, to the oil-exporting countries. most of which are in the Middle East

These nations forced the companies into negotiations by displaying a rare unity. As recently as the mid-1960s, the oil companies could play the exporting countries off against one another, often driving down demands from one government by threatening to buy more oil from others. But in negotiations beginning in 1969, the eleven members of the Organization Petroleum Exporting Countries

CANADA

(OPEC)\* overcame their vast political and social differences. For the first time, they formed an oil suppliers' cartel, which now provides more than 85% of Europe's oil and 90% of Japan's. The U.S. imports 23% of its oil, mostly from Venezuela, and by some industry estimates will have to get 60% of its oil from abroad by 1980.

Drastic Action, One of OPEC's latest demands is for a price rise to make up for the 8.6% devaluation of the dollar, the currency in which oil payments are calculated. The oil countries called for a compensating increase of 8.6%, thereby setting a sort of black-gold standard paralleling the monetary one. In addition, the exporting nations are asking for "participation," meaning some form of ownership, in the companies' production operations.

For their part, oil-company negotiators point out that the contracts already provide for 2.5% annual increases, which will help make up for currency fluctuations. As for the participation demand, the companies are understandably wary of transferring part ownership under decree, even if OPFC governments pay for their share. as they have promised

The producing nations seem certain to win concessions on both points. Seized by the spell of economic na-

<sup>2</sup> Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Libya, Algeria, Nizeria, Venezuela and Indonesia.

ALGERIA

NIGERIA

Daily production

'thousands of bbl.)

of major producers

Daily oil-export flo

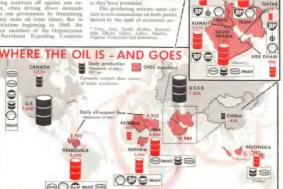
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VENEZUELA

tionalism, more and more of them are threatening to take drastic action. The Iraqis have demanded a 20% share in the production facilities of Iraq Petroleum Co., which is owned by five international oil firms, including Jersey Standard. The ownership plan bogged down in the face of the company's compensation claims growing out of a government seizure ten years ago. To speed things up. Iraqi officials announced ominously that they were "scrutinizing closely current financial records. In Venezuela, under a recently passed Petroleum Reversion Act, the government got authority to direct company exploration projects and start preparing for a total takeover in 1983, when oil leases held by foreign firms start to expire.

The most serious example of oil arrogance is in Libya. Last month its revolutionary government, headed by hottempered Muammar Gaddafi, who is 31, nationalized the local assets of British Petroleum, which is 49% owned by the British government. The ostensible reason was London's "collusion" in the recent Iranian seizure of three tiny Persian Gulf islands that Libya regards as Arab territory. BP's



#### BUSINESS

officers have threatened to sue any buyer of oil from its Libyan wells and have already won court detention of a tanker that was unloading Libyan crude in Sicily.

Heads of some OPEC nations are far from happy over Gaddafi's recklessness. The moderate regimes of Iran and Nigeria, for example, need a stable inflow of revenue from oil to finance large development projects, and would rather not run the risk of holding the oil companies for ransom. Yet in many poor OPEC nations, Gaddafi's militance is viewed as an exciting victory. As a top British oil executive told TIME Correspondent Roger Beardwood: "Many of these regimes have to impress on their people that they have done as well as the Libyans have.

The Libyans have done very well indeed: over the past decade, Libya has raised its per-barrel revenues by almost 200%, to \$1.80. Since the Six-Day War in 1967, when the Suez Canal was blocked, Libya has enjoyed a special advantage because it is the only major producer that can supply oil to Europe without sending tankers around the entire African continent. Largely as a result, the Libyans have accumulated a nest egg of more than \$2 billion in foreign reserves-enough to keep the country running for more than a year even if it should shut down all its operations. But in the long run, Gaddafi is playing a risky game with his nation's future. As Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum, points out: "Anything that raises doubts in the minds of those who make new investments in oil would in the long run be contrary to the best interests of a producing country.

Financial Energy. Such investments will undoubtedly be huge. In the rest of this decade alone, estimates the Chase Manhattan Bank, the oil industry will need to sink some \$360 billion into new exploration, equipment and plants to keep up with the fast-rising demand. Part of that money will be used to exploit recently discovered reserves in the North Sea. Canada and Alaska, all of which, fortunately, are in politically stable areas. Beyond that, the industry has a huge stake in finding an out-and-out alternative to conventional petroleum, since proven reserves are becoming harder and costlier to find and de-velop. Though none are yet economically feasible, possible substitutes include oil made from shale, tar sands or coal-and nuclear energy. Says John McLean, president of Continental Oil: "In the future there will be no oil companies, only energy companies."

At present, however, the oil industry is notably low on financial energy. Because of rising costs, especially payments to producing countries and higher exploration costs, the average return of the seven largest international oil companies on the net worth of their Eastern hemisphere facilities fell

from 14.1% in 1960 to 11.2% in 1970. The squeeze is so severe that the cash-hungry companies may urge the cash-heavy countries to invest in refineries, pipelines and tanker terminals

Such shifts in the balance of power between oil possessors and oil users were very much on the minds of negotiators in Geneva. Both sides were bargaining for advantage, but neither seemed to know precisely where the best position lay. Said Gerrit A. Wagner, a senior managing director of Royal Dutch/Shell, the largest non-U.S. industrial business: "There is great concern in most OPEC countries that they will go too far and kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. They know that there is a point beyond which they should not raise the price. But they do not yet know where that point is, and neither do we."

#### STOCK MARKET

#### Treff the Terrible

Abraham Treff, 19, was watching a newscast on TV last November when an interview with Ralph Nader came on, "I said that whatever he's doing the average American can do," Treff recalled. "My friends said I didn't know what I was talking about. So I said I'd investigate the stock market. So they all started laughing and said, 'What'll you find out about the stock market?"

Treff found out that he could put Wall Street in an uproar. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange and half a dozen embarrassed brokerage firms are investigating his brief fling at Naderism. He has forced the whole brokerage community to question its credit and trading procedures. In a fiveweek trading binge, Treff bought \$200,-000 in stock without ever meeting a broker face to face and, more astoundingly, without putting up any money at all.

Treff, an evening student of accounting at Philadelphia's St. Joseph's College, simply picked up the telephone, called brokerage houses in the Philadelphia area, New York City and Dallas, and said that he wanted to buy. He did not sign any of the customary documents for identification and credit information. Even so, of some 25 firms that he called, brokers at six agreed to buy stock for him. Most of Treff's investments-including Polaroid, Alberto-Culver and Bristol-Myers-were sound. If he had held on to them, he claims he might have made \$30,000 to \$40,000 in profits within a few weeks. But Federal Reserve and stock exchange rules require that shares be paid for within five trading days of their purchase: the brokerage firms generally sold out Treff's positions some time after that period because he had not paid. Most of the firms incurred small losses in the transactions, but one-Weis Voisin -earned \$143. The houses can suc Treff to recover both actual and punitive damages, but they may not want to risk further publicity.

Treff began to attract suspicion after he tried to buy 300 shares of Natomas; the stock exchange had been rather routinely investigating reports of other phony orders in the mercurial stock, and stumbled on to Treff's trading. After an SEC investigator called Treff two weeks ago, he went to Manhattan and gave the exchange a report of his shenanigans, "I was trying to show that the brokerage firms weren't going according to the rules.

The exchange is investigating Treff for possible violations of federal antifraud regulations. At the same time, the exchange and the SEC are both trying to determine whether the brokerage salesmen involved were so hungry for commissions that they broke a Big Board rule requiring them to "use due diligence to learn the essential facts relative to every customer." Revnolds Securities, which handled more than \$100,000 of Treff's trades, has fired the salesman who dealt with him All salesmen involved in the incident were ordered to appear before stock exchange officials. Exchange administrators plan to tighten enforcement of trading and credit rules. Eventually, they suggest, customers may find it more difficult to open an account, or even to make transactions over the phone

Merrill Lynch; Paine, Webber; Reynolds Securities; White, Weld; Weis Voisin; and



#### PUERTO RICO

### Sharing the Wealth

In little more than two decades, Puerto Rico has filted itself from a steepy agricultural backwater to a modern state brisk with industry, commerce and tourism. Much of the reason for this transformation lies in the historic connomic program "Operation Bootstrap," which provided large (as incentives to fure development capital to the island. For all the progress, however, tiving conditions for many Puerto Ricans remain poor.

Last week, in his State of the Commonwealth Address, Governor Luis Ferre recommended another historically significant development program aimed at giving workers a greater share of the economy's wealth. Basically, the notion is to have the government underwrite the cost of stock purchases in private and public corporations for workers who could not otherwise afford it. In addition to giving Puerto Ricans a second income, the plan is expected to stimulate consumer demand and spur business growth. The idea was developed by San Francisco Lawver and Economist Louis Kelso (TIME, June 29, 1970), who helped draft the program. He has been working for years to get such a plan adopted in the U.S. at both the federal and state levels.

Largogood by the sidnaf's legislature, as expected, the program (see Inlature, as expected, the program (see Inlature, as expected, the program (see Inwould work this way; a body known as the Proprietary Fund for the Progress of Puerro Rice would be started and managed by six directors, three appointed by the governor and the evovoted in by shareholders. The fund would raise money by berrowing from banks and other limancial institutions, selling securities, and getting governseeling securities, and getting governsted to develop new Puerro Rican ventures or expand existing ones.

Added Stimulant, Preferred shares of the fund, which would operate like a mutual fund, would then he sold through banks to any employed citizen who earned \$500 to \$7,800 a year. To buy the shares, investors could get government-backed loans, for which they would not be responsible in case of default. A total to buy up to \$10 million worth of \$1 preferred shares issued the first year. As an added stimulant to the economy, the purchase of preferred shares by buying him an equal amount of common stock in the fund. Until the loan was repaid from dividends and other income from the securities, the shares would be held by the bank. Thereafter the worker would own the shares outright and get

The new program poses some difficult questions. For example, only



GULBENKIAN DINING IN BRITAIN (1965)

ADM
His car could turn on a sixpence—whatever that is



ADMIRING MINIED MODEL (1967)

those who hold jobs would be eligible for the program. Flus participation would be denied to the neediest citizens, and there are a lot of them: the island's jobless rate is about 12%. Still Ferre's recommendation is a bold call for action in meeting Puerto Rico's social and economic needs.

#### ENTREPRENEURS

### Last of the Big Spenders

"Nubar is so rough that every day, the tires out three stockbrokers, three horses and three women." Thus did a cambridge freed many years ago describe Nubar Guibenkhan, the high-low of the stockbar for the second of the second

He was the son of Calouste Gulbenkian, the celebrated "Mr. Five Percent," who helped negotiate oil contracts between Arab countries and Western oil firms and wound up owning 5% of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Nubar was born in a small village on the Bosporus at a time when the Turks were enforcing their rule by slaughtering the Armenian minority. He was spirited out of the country in a Gladstone suitcase and taken to England, where he attended Harrow and Cambridge. Though for many years he claimed Iranian nationality and in 1965 regained his Turkish citizensh'p. he spent most of his life in England.

The elder Gulbenkian, as miserly as his son was profligate, employed Nubar for a time without salary. This arrangement ended in 1939 after Nubra billed the company \$4.50 for a lunch of chicken in tarragon jelly, which he at at his deal. His fatherfused to allow the expense, and Nubra was for \$3' to million, which he (at ther had defaulted on a promise to ther had defaulted on a promise to give him a share of the business. The litigation was withdrawn by Nubra, and when Calenstee died in 1955, he left almost fits entire fortune, extinated at Foundation, based in Pertugal.

Active in the oil business while his father lived, Nubar went into sumptuous retirement in his late middle years. At his death he was estimated to be worth \$5 million to \$6 million. His father had left him about \$2.5 million in eash and in trust, and he later got an undisclosed settlement from the foundation's management, from which he was shut out. Dividends from investments in solid securities also added to his fortune, which was amply sufficient for his extravagances. He drove about in a custom-built gold and black car, designed to look like a London taxi and powered by a Rolls-Royce engine. Cracked Gulbenkian: travel in a gold-plated taxi that can turn on a sixpence-whatever that is."

um on a subjective—windered that go. An impreciable dresser, he almost half the subject when visiting deserr countries he had the flowers shipped in daily. For a London party, he flew in a troup of helly dances from Turkey. Married three times and twice diversed, he remained childles. He had a superior attitude about good food and wine. The perfect number for dinner, he said, was two-timedf and a superior attitude about good food and wine. The perfect number for dinner, he said, was two-timedf and a superior attitude about good food the said, was two-timedf and as when the perfect number for dinner, he said, was two-timedf and as well as the said, was two-timedf and the said was two-timedf and with the said of the said was two-timedf and the said was two-timedf and the said was the said was two-timedf and the said was the sai

### TELEVISION

### The Redeemers

Can the worst disasters of the television season be redeemed? January is when the programmers try, by inserting midseason replacements for the shakiest shows. By last week, all eight of the substitute entries were on the air. Among them: a dentist whose family adopts a chimpanzee (Me and the Chimp), a put-upon executive (The Don Rickles Show), a parapsychologist's bouts with the supernatural (The Sixth Sense), and movies, movies, movies. If any trend was apparent, it was simple desperation. But a blessed few shows revealed something more.



SONNY & CHER IN "COMEDY HOUR"



Sanford & Son (NBC) is a promising situation comedy produced by Bud Yorkin and Norman Lear, the team that created All in the Family. Like Family, which was based on a long-running BBC hit called Till Death Do Us Part, the new show is also an adaptation of an English model. This time Yorkin and Lear have taken the BBC's Steptoe & Son, about the tribulations of a cockney junk dealer and his son, and Americanized it by setting it in a low-income black milieu. In the process they have come up with an inspired piece of casting: Redd Foxx, a black comic famed for his blue nightclub material.

As a Los Angeles junk dealer, Foxx plays a whining parent who dominates his son with phony heart attacks and other transparent but successful ruses. In last week's opening episode, there was an occasional echo of Archie Bunker's WASPy bigotry. "There ain't nothing uglier than a 90-year-old white woman," Foxx said at one point. When his son said he wanted to make a fortune "just like Aristotle Onassis," Foxx eyed his black skin and observed: "Only one difference between you and Onassis: he started out a Greek

But the real theme of Sanford & Son is the generation gap. Son Lamont Sanford (Demond Wilson) struggles with his complacent parent in comic exchanges that, for all their surface harshness, are affectionately respectful. And Redd Foxx shows that the old man's bite comes from an essential warmth and humanity. Indeed, Foxx, who has written his own material for years, supplied some of his own acerbic lines. At one point when he had to refer to a black family who put on airs, he suggested using the authentic vernacular phrase "jive niggers." A less obvious Foxx contribution: the show's title. His real name is John Sanford.

Zoom (PBS) is a children's show produced by kids who want to stay

FOXY & WILSON IN "SANSORD & SON"



on their own side of the generation gap, thank you. Virtually all the material is by children and is selected by the seven-member cast (ages nine through 13). The kids sing, dance, play games, talk in "Ubbi-Dubbi"-a catchy code language reminiscent of past generations' pig Latin-show home movies and give laconic instructions in all manner of skills. The first show featured a filmed demonstration of how to build a raft from tree limbs, leaves and an old tarpaulin. A 43-minute karate exhibition aimed at defeating bicycle thieves clude a thoroughly befuddling lesson in the game of "cat's cradle." perplexed young instructress tangling her string and admitting, "I got it

wrong. In the Boston studios where Zoom is produced for public television. grownups coach, suggest, choreograph and keep a professional rein on things, thus avoiding the anarchy and flatness that sometimes bedevil NBC's hour-long, live Take a Giant Step. But the kids have the last say. Producer Christopher Sarson originally wanted a problem-solving segment natterned after the "Dear Abby column, but the Zoom cast vetoed the idea: they felt they lacked the experience to solve problems for their peers. At the end of last week's show, they urged young viewers ("Zoomers") to write in for song lyries and game instructions, and to provide material for future shows by sending in their own stories, limericks. home movies or whatever. At week's end. Zoom had received 5,359 responses in the mail.

The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour (CBS) slipped into the schedule last month and has already staked out a strong position in the ratings competition. Doubtless benefiting from the youthful audience it built up during a trial run last summer, it has attracted a 40% share of the audience for its Monday night time slot, which translates into approximately 30 million viewers. This makes it already one of the dozen top shows on evening television-commercially, at

Otherwise, Sonny & Cher is uninspired. Its stars are Sonny, a rock-'n'roll graduate with the manner of an eager spaniel, and his wife. Cher, a gangling lady who sashays through comic skits with a kind of kooky chic. As a singing team, the couple trails a history of hit records of the mid-'60s. but as variety stars, neither has the comic gift to unthaw their frigid material. The saving feature of the show is Cher's singing. Give her a song and she electrifies a dim-watted production. Her rock-pop voice sounds like a cross between a mating call and a sonic boom. If only the producers did not insist that she also try to act and be funny. Robert T. Jones

### BOOKS

### **Escape to Reality**

DOCTOR BRODIE'S REPORT by JORGE LUIS BORGES 128 pages, Dutton, \$5,95.

Borges' best previous stories were strange, treamlike fables that cast an oblique, ironic light on the doings of this wordf. In this latest group, the world is all too much with the analysis of the strange of the str

The characters of these stories are the sort of people Borges grew up with in Argentina, the heroes and villains of the legends he was taught as a child. They are assorted freebooters and roustabouts who subsist precariously on the edge of civilization. Resigned as they are to a grim fate, the world holds no surprises for them. Murder is as casual as breathing. In The End of the Duel, two gauchos who hate each other are conscripted into the same army and taken prisoner by a malicious prankster who orders them to run a race after their throats have been slit. The winner never knows he has won.

At his advanced age, Borges is a master at describing people who have come to the end of their world and their dreams. One engaging story, The Elder Lady, concerns an old woman who has not ventured out of her house in Buenos Aires since 1921, "The last pleasures left her." writes Borges, would be those of memory and, later on, of forgetfulness. She recounted historical happenings, but always using the same words in the same order. as if they were the Lord's Prayer, so that I grew to suspect there were no longer any real images behind them. Even eating one thing or another was all the same to her. She was, in short,

The pick of the collection is the title test ory, which is partial return to the dream kingdoms of the earlier works. With powerful brevity, Berges limns a decadent nation where language—and all that it mights of hope and beauty—is the execrated enemy. Disdaining overely, Berges' updated Yahoos grant only in consonants. When they want to make the properties of the prope

The most esteemed figure among them is the poet. "Six or seven words, generally enigmatic, may come to a man's mind. He cannot contain him-



JORGE LUIS BORGES Holy dread.

self and shouts them out. If the poem does not stir [people], nothing comes to pass; but if the poet's words strike them, they all draw away without a sound, under the command of a holy dread. Now he is a man no longer but a god, and anyone has license to kill him."

Is this, then, the role of the poet in civilization sliding downhill—the metaphorical fate reserved for a Borgos? Is prosaic reality the only escape today? Elsewhere in his writings, Borges suggests that there is such a thing as a surfeit of language. In a parable about Shakespeare, he writes



NABOKOV AT MONTREUX HOTEL A bedroom picture.

that the dramatist, fired with the meed to fill his sown emptiness of spirit, created a rich panoply of kings, will-aliass and lovers. In time, the warried of all the pomp and splendor and abrupdly returned to a planter reality. Aged and blind. Borges may have sought a similar respite. The voice sought a similar respite. The voice sought as similar respite. The voice of many be has improvised over the years and not his most inspliring. Yet it speaks with a haunting Yet it speaks with a haunting humanity. \*\*Edwind Numeror \*\*Edwi

### An Old Daydream

by VLADIMIR NABOKOV 205 pages. McGraw-Hill. \$6.95.

Of Nabokov's nine émigré novels, written in Russian mostly during the 28s and 30s, this, tude to be published in English. One regrets at once that there will not be more. I hough a brandaneur novel is promised for late this year, it will not be prefaced by the funderbolf from Montreaux, which has become customary in these translations, in which the author instructs his Johnny-come-lately audience in his older works.

Nabokov has become shameless in his attempts to central (and bamboozle) readers in these introductions. This time, without naming him. he gives particular hell to Critic Andrew Field —"a desperta suphead in the throes of a nightmare examination"—who had the effrontery to read Glory in Russian and beat the author to a published criticism.

The result is that one embarks upon this gossamer fletion with a head stuffed full of what it does not mean. No. Field notwithstanding, the romantic hero. Martin Edelweiss, is not motivated toward self-eclipse by his

parents' early separation. No, there is no connection between Glory's dream world of Zoorland and Pale Fire's Zembla. Though the author admits that Martin might be "a distant cousin with whom I share certain childhood memories," one is enjoined against "flipping through Speak, Memory [Nabokov's autobiography] in quest of duplicate items." Instead, the dutiful reader -always feeling vaguely inferior to the ideal Russian reader-is urged to concentrate on "the echoing and linking of minor events, in back-and-forth switches, which produce an illusion of impetus: in an old daydream."

Martin, who owes his flowery last name to a Swiss grandfather, is a dreamy Russian youth who is pried from his comfortable calendar of winters in St. Petersburg and vacations in the Crimea by the 1918 revolution. He emigrates via Yalfa to Greece, Switzerland, and England, where he eventually studies at Cambridge. There he is

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overwhelmed both by unrequited love for a bitchy girl named Sonia Zilanov and by seductive images of his lost Russia infracted "through the prismatic wave of memory."

One day when Sonia is behaving less churlishly than usual, she and Martin dream up a northern place called Zoorland. Abruptly, Martin embraces the imaginary country as his homeland and is last seen embarking on a trip across its borders. Unfortunately, Zoorland's physical equivalent is the Soviet Union, where the balmy pilgrim will almost certainly be shot as a spy. But his disappearance hardly seems tragic, for he is so patently a repository of memory and romance. Indeed, one of his earliest temptations is to step into a picture in his Crimean bedroom showing a path that disappears into a wood. He is very much like one of Nabokov's most delightful creations. Art Longwood of the poem 'Ballad of Longwood Glen.' climbs a tree and simply disappears.

Glory is the painstaking work of a brilliant young writer who is still testing his skills, as Martin tests experience, "with different acids." Nabokov has mastered so many narrative techniques that one sometimes forgets that like most great novelists, he is usually telling the same story. It is no flaw that Glory resembles Speak, Memory as well as his first novel Mary, and even Ada. In it, as in all his work, he caresses his opulent memory and exalts it. This fresh and graceful book is pervaded by what, in an aside. Nabokov calls "a writer's covetousness (so akin to the fear of death), a constant anxiety compelling one to fix indelibly this or that evanescent trifle." · Martha Duffy

### Notes from the Pen Club

by E. RICHARD JOHNSON

204 pages, Harper & Row. \$5.95.

Abbie Hoffman, who had ample opportunity for observation, has concluded that "everyone in prison is writing something." Indeed, there is a tradition of prisoner-authors from John Bunyan and O. Henry to Nehru and Genet, Most of the current ones, including Eldridge Cleaver, the Berrigan brothers and Hoffman himself, have used prison time to work out polemical theories. A few, though, are nonpolitical convicts who are trying to write about what they know best-crime. By far the most skillful is E. (for Emil) Richard Johnson, inmate No. 22251 at Minnesota's Stillwater State Prison, now 34 and doing 40 years for second-degree murder. Johnson has published seven nov-

els in the past four years. Silver Street, his first, won an "Edgar" from the Mystery Writers of America as the best first mystery of 1968. His second, Mongo's Back in Town, was bought for

\$25,000 and turned into a TV movie that was shown last November. Like Johnson's others, Case Load-Maximum amply displays his ability to thread a meticulous plot line through the grit and slime of an urban netherworld where everyone has an angle too sharp for his own good.

Pimps and whores, hired skillers and psychosuldists, news vendors and bar bums. "rape-oss" and copps—all move in and out of Johnson's scene, rendered without apology or moral judgment. Unlike writers who have never been there. Johnson has no need to sensave the state of the sta



JOHNSON AT DOOR OF STILLWATER CELL A penitentiary feel.

from making a futile effort to steer a young prostitute into a respectable job as a waitress. Case Load's Detective Mose Hamilton sees only punks in the world he polices, and the your vision inevitably makes him a mean cop.

Johnson might well have merely lived in such a world instead of writing about it. A Wisconsin-horn son of middle-class parents, he intended to make the Army his career. But while serving as a still sergeant in Kansas, because the Army his career. But while work and the serving as a still sergeant in Kansas, because the Army his career. But while work and the Army his career. But while he would be a serving a serving as the control of the serving as the

Odd jobs followed as a logger, when the logger powder monkey and ranch hand. In between, he got deeper into crime, He was convicted in Nebraska on a robbery charge, and while serving that sentence, was brought to trial for a Minnesota gas-station holdup in which he was accused of shooting the

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attendant. "Coming in for 40 years." he told Tism Correspondent Joe Boyce recently, "I felt, well, if I was going to do anything with my life, I'd have to do it here. I always enjoyed reading, so I turned to writing."

He tries to produce a minimum of two pages a day. Setting a regular routine may be somewhat easier in the monotony of prison life than on the outside, but nothing else seems easier. He still has to carry a full prison workload as a mail distributor, starting at 5:30 a.m. Not until 10:30 p.m., when he has been locked back into his one-man cell for the night and prison noises subside, does he start writing. Because there is no lights-out rule. he sometimes works as late as 3:30 a.m. Each novel takes him about four months. The first two drafts are in longhand. He types the final version before mailing it off to the publisher.

Although Johnson obviously does not need to return to crime—his earnings are being held in a bank for him—he has been turned down for parole three times. But, like every other con, he figures he will make if at his next scheduled parole hearing in 1973. When he does get out, he plans a book on prison life.

Beyond the mystery format, his books already have a penitentiary feel to them. The plot lines turn in on themselves, like ripples bouncing off walls. The cop tooking for a killing a secretly a proxitite. The hired guntary of the control of the co

### No Raincoats THE NAIVE AND SENTIMENTAL LOVER

by JOHN LE CARRÉ 455 pages, Knopf. \$7.95.

Not much doubt about it: John le Carré will one day be spoken of as a novelist who once wrote some good spy stories. But not just yet. Right now he is probably in for a series of sermonettes, advising him that The Spy Who Came In from the Cold was all very well, but writing real novels is a serficion business.

His new book is a comic novel with decent depth to it and not an upturned raincoat collar in sight. Its faults are obvious though not crippling. There are bright but purposeless pages. Le Carré takes far too long to find his narrative's focus. His hero, a rich pram manufacturer who discovers Life, sometimes wambles about in the state of bilthering ditocy invented by Evelyn Waugh to let the air out of the more easily and less funnily since then by each successive Englishman to write a fight novel.

Aldo Cassidy, the pram king, is 36 years old and nice, but numb. His wife, whose frigidity extends beyond sex, calls him by nursery names. One day he meets Shamus, a wild writer and roaring boy, and Helen, Shamus' fine, warm wife. He falls in love quite innocently with the pair of them. "Gradually, with the aid of a third bottle of wine and several names sup-plied by Shamus," le Carré writes, "Cassidy formed a picture of this wonderful band of brothers, this few: a nonflying Battle of Britain squadron captained by Keats and supported by Byron, Pushkin, and Scott Fitzgerald. As to Cassidy himself, he was their squire, polishing their fur-lined boots. posting their last letters and wiping their names off the blackboard when they didn't come back."

indy uldn't come back.

It dawns on the reader and finally on Aldo, however, that Shamus is mot made and the state of the

### BEST SELLERS

#### FICTION

- 1 Wheels, Hailey (2 last week)
- 2 The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth (1) 3 — The Betsy, Robbins (7)
- 4—The Exorcist, Blatty (4)
  5—The Winds of War, Wook (3)
- 6 Nemesis, Christie (5) 7 - Message from Malaga, MacInnes (6)
- 8 Our Gang, Roth (9)

#### 9 - Rabbit Redux, Updike (8) 10 - Bear Island, MacLean (10)

Marris (6)

### 1 — Eleanor and Franklin, Lash (1)

- 2 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown (3) 3 - Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin (2)
- 4 The Last Whole Earth Catalog, Portala Institute (5) 5 - Brian Piccolo: A Short Season.
- 6 Honor Thy Father, Talese (4) 7 - Jennie, Vol. II: The Life of Lady Randolph Churchill, 1895-1921,
- Randolph Churchill, 1895-1921, Martin (7) 8 — In the Shadow of Man,
- Van Lawick-Goodall
  9 Wunnerful, Wunnerful: The Autobiography of Lawrence Welk, Welk with McGeehan
- 10 The Defense Never Rests, Bailey with Aronson

### The answers to some questions frequently asked by our sponsors

If you are considering sponsoring a child through the Christian Children's Fund, certain questions may occur to you. Perhaps you will find them answered here.

Q. What does it cost to sponsor a child? A. Only \$12 per

month. (Your gifts are tax deductible.) Q. May I choose the child I wish to help? A. You may indicate your preference of boy or girl, age, and country. Many sponsors allow us to select a child from our emergency list.

Q. Will I receive a photograph of my child? A. Yes, and with the photograph will come a case history plus a description of the Home or Project where your child receives held

Q. How long does it take before I learn about the child assigned to me? A. You will receive your personal sponsor folder in about two weeks, giving you complete information about the child you will be helping

Q. May I write to my child? A. Yes. In fact, your child will write to you a few weeks after you become a sponsor. Your letters are translated by one of our workers overseas. You receive your child's original letter, plus an English translation, direct from the home or project overseas

Q. What help does the child receive from my support? A. In countries of great poverty, such as India, your gifts provide total support for a child. In other countries your sponsorship gives the children benefits that otherwise they would not receive, such as diet supplements, medical care, adequate

elothing, school supplies.

Q. What type of projects does CCF support overseas? A. Besides the orphanages and Family Helper Projects CCF has homes for the blind, abandoned babies homes, day care nurseries, health homes, vocational training centers, and many other types of projects. Q. Who supervises the work overseas? A. Regional offices are

staffed with both Americans and nationals. Caseworkers, orphanage superintendents, housemothers, and other person nel must meet high professional standards-plus have a deep love for children

Q. Is CCF independent or church operated? A. Independent. CCF is incorporated as a nonprofit organization. We work closely with missionaries of 41 denominations. No child is refused entrance to a Home because of creed or race

Q. When was CCF started, and how large is it now? A. 1938 was the beginning, with one orphanage in China. Today, over 100,000 children are being assisted in 55 countries. However, we are not interested in being "big." Rather, our job is to be a bridge between the American sponsor, and the child being helped overseas

Q. May I visit my child? A. Yes. Our Homes around the world are delighted to have sponsors visit them. Please inform the superintendent in advance of your scheduled arrival.

Q. May groups sporsor a child? A. Yes, church classes, office workers, civic clubs, schools and other groups. We ask that one person serve as correspondent for a group

Q. Are all the children orphans? A. No. Although many of our children are orphans, youngsters are helped primarily on the basis of need. Some have one living parent unable to care for the child properly. Others come to us because of abandonment, broken homes, parents unwilling to assume responsibility, or serious illness of one or both parents.

Q. How can I be sure that the money I give actually reaches the child? A. CCF keeps close check on all children through field offices, supervisors and caseworkers. Homes and Projects are inspected by our staff. Each home is required to submit an annual audited statement.



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PITS & BASINS NEAR SOUTH POLE

### Of Mars and the Moon

The geological record of the earth's beginnings has been largely obliterated by crossion, volcanic activity, earth-quakes and even the shifting of continents. Thus, scientists have looked with increasing eagerness to other escout the continents of the continents o

#### Vistas of the Red Planet

For weeks, Mariner 9% mission controllers at the IP Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena had fretted more about the weather on Mars than about meteorological events on earth. Finally, the giand dust storm that was partially bilinding the orbiting spacecraft's televistone eyes unshedden, in the past few size open subside in the past few more probable of the properties of th

The pictures have also evoked new mysteries. One frame reveals strange dark splotches that Cornell Astronomer Carl Sagan calls "leopard spots." He thinks that they may be areas where high winds have blown off some of high winds have blown off some of expert of the special special special seasonal "wave of darkening" that was once widely regarded as a sign of earthlike vegetation on Mars.

Another photograph shows long (pp to 1,100 miles) canyon-like rilles—parallel features that may have started all the theories about Martian "canals." More likely, astronomers say, they are huge fractures in the Martine "canals."

tian surface that occurred when internal forces lifted up a plateau region. Even more detailed evidence of the red planet's interior creaking and groaning came in a shot of the Nix Olympica region. There Mariner's cameras not only found the possible remains of an ancient Martian volcano but also revealed what may be finely textured laya flows on its sloops.

The photographs make it seem more likely than ever that the surface of Mars underwent violent changes as recently as a billion years ago. They also provide important new clues to the planet's present condition. Near the Martian south pole, Mariner 9's cameras photographed several "etch pits," basins up to ten miles in diameter that are similar to depressions found on earth in regions where subsurface ice or permafrost has melted, evaporated and caused cave-ins. If these Martian features were in fact caused by the presence of ice, it would mean that there may once have been more water on the planet than hitherto believed. Because water is essential for biological activity as man knows it, the discovery of ice on Mars would raise hopes of finding vestiges of some form of life there.

#### A Lunar Jamboree

A Lunar Jemboree
In Houston, are on the Amer her
in Houston, are on the minds of
nearly 700 scientists who gathered as
the Manned Spacecraft Center for the
third lunar science conference. For
most, it was a highly profitable trip,
room last year's flight of Apollo 14
and received more recent information
from the instruments taken to the moon
by the Apollo 15 astronauts. Among
by the Apollo 15 astronauts. Among
that the moon, as measured by temperature probes placed in the lunar sur-

face, seems to be giving off heat at twice the rate of the earth, though skeptics suggested that instrument malfunction may have caused the surprisingly high readings. The moon may also be racked by minor volcanic eruptions ("But her heartheat is feeble indeed," cautioned Seismologist Gary Latham of Columbia University.

Though only indirect evidence has been found in lunar rocks, the moon apparently once had a magnetic field. Finally, the differences in composition between the lunar highlands and the moon's maria are somewhat similar to those between the earth's relative-ly lightweight continents and its dense deep-sea floor.

What does it all mean? For one thing, the evidence continues to refute the old theory that the moon's interior is cold and geologically inactive. More important, the findings hint that the moon, like the earth, probably was formed out of the collisions of countless chunks of primordial material. Shortly thereafter the newborn moon was rapidly heated, possibly by its radioactive elements, and underwent surface melting about 4.5 billion years ago. In contrast with delegates to previous "rock conferences," the experts assembled this year were unusually reticent about advancing new theories on the moon's evolution. Said Geochemist Paul Gast. chief lunar scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center: "We have so much data to examine that the boys just aren't doing much speculating." Added NASA Geochemist Robin Brett: "The Apollo 15 material alone will keep us busy for about five years."

#### Brains in a Test Tube

The fastest, most intricate computer ever built is a primitive machine compared with the human brain. One human brain cell, for example, may be "wired" to as many as 60,000 other cells. In an effort to unravel and understand the complexities of the brain, scientists in a number of laboratories are literally reconstructing and the complexity of the controlled and the controlled and

Pioneered by Biologists Aaron Moscona of the University of Chicago and Malcolm Steinberg of Princeton, the technique is deceptively simple. After taking tissue from the fetus of, asy, an unborn mouse, researchers coax the individual cells apart with the help of enzymes and then put the separated cells into a growth-sustaining solution. Carefully incubated, the mix soon displays extraordinary activity. The cells begin to join and organize

themselves into a pattern resembling the original tissue.

Last summer Neurobiologist Nicholas Seeds of the University of Colorado Medical Center reported that he had not only been able to reassemble brain cells from mice, but that the reconstructed tissue continued to develop in a normal way. Now, in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Seeds and a col-league, Albert E. Vatter, disclose that the cells in the test tube mature and form synapses, the vital cell-to-cell connections that transmit messages through the brain and the rest of the nervous system. The material also appears to develop the myelin "insulation" that covers part of the cell in



NEUROBIOLOGIST SEEDS & SUBJECT Making vital connections.

order to protect the messages from interference by other nearby cells.

Harvard's Richard Sidman, who was the first to apply the reassembly technique to brain cells, is now experimenting with a special variety of laboratory-produced mice called "recis". A genetically caused "wirelg" defect in the cerebellum and cerebrai cortex of the reelest's brains impairs their coordination so completely that they stagger like drunks whenever the brain issue was taken from fe-feet, Sidman's cells reorganized them-selves in the same curious pattern selves in the same curious pattern.

If researchers can ever learn to intercept the genetic command that orders brain cells to link up in a particular way, they may eventually be able to substitute commands of their own. That, in turn, might enable them some day to prevent wiring defects in mice and possibly even in higher mammals, including man. Divorced. Robert J. Dole, 48, Junior U.S. Senator from Kansas and for the past year chairman of the Republican National Committee; by Phylis Dole, 47; on grounds of incompatibility; after 23 years of marriage, one daughter; in Topeka, Kans.

Died. Kenneth Patchen, 60, poet of protean passions; of a heart attack; in Palo Alto, Calif. Sometimes compared to Whitman and Blake for its visionary quality, Patchen's work since the 1930s has been alternately described as Freudian, surrealistic, Marxist and mystic. Always evident was the poet's abhorrence of violence:

From my high love I look at that poor world there; I know that murder is the first prince in that tribe.

Died. Chen Yi, 71, Chinese Foreign Minister since 1958 and longtime intimate of Mao Tse-tung; of intestinal cancer; in Peking. Like Chiang Kaishek. Chen honed his formidable military talents at Canton's Whampoa Military Academy. He then joined Chiang's famed 1926 Northern Expedition to defeat the warlords and reunify China. After the split between the Kuomintang and the Communists the following year. Chen excelled as Mao's kuai-tsu-shou (hatchet man). He led Mao's rear guard during the Long March, and commanded the New Fourth Army in its fight against the Japanese during World War II. In the civil war that followed. Chen captured Nanking and Shanghai for the Communists. Though suitably bellicose toward the U.S., Chen was considered somewhat bourgeois by the Red Guards, and he dropped from sight at the height of the Cultural Revolution. Mao's presence at a memorial service for Chen indicated that he was no longer in disfavor.

Died. King Frederik of Denmark, 72, robust sovereign of the small constitutional monarchy for a quartercentury (see The WORLD).

Died. Edwin Weit, 74. longtime confidant of Lyndon Johnson; of a heart attack; in West Los Angeles. Calif. An up-from-the-tenements Wall Street lawyer with an earthy demeanor, Weel first and Johnson at the urging Weil first and Johnson at the urging Texan as "a live Congressman livith) a fine future abead of him." Thereafter Weisl helped fulfill Roosevelfs prophesy, advising the Texan Democrat on politics both foreign and domestic and the state of the property of the state party; seldered L.B.J.'s envoy to the state party.

Died. Nubar Gulbenkian, 75, eccentric scion of oil-rich Calouste Gulbenkian (see Business).

Died, William H. Grimes, 79, who helped expand the Wall Street Journal from a specialized financial paper into a national publication offering broad coverage; in Delray Beach, Fla. Grimes spent 38 years with the Journal, first as Washington bureau chief, then as managing editor (1934-1941) and editor (1941-1958). His thoughtful editorials, some of which called for minimum government controls, won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1947.

Died. Ted Shawn, 80, doyen of modern dance in the U.S.; of a heart attack; in Orlando, Fla. Shawn was studying for the ministry when an attack of diphtheria left his legs paralyzed. The prescribed therapy—ballet exercises-worked so well that Shawn decided to "evangelize" through dance. Though the hulking six-footer's early performances were greeted with sneers, Shawn found an ally in the late Ruth St. Denis; they were married in 1914. Together they reigned during the 1920s as the nation's top modern dance team. their repertory drawing heavily on American and ethnic themes. They also formed the Denishawn schools, which trained Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and other stars. The schools folded when the couple separated in 1931. After that Shawn attacked the male dancer's lavender image by selecting college athletes for an allmale dance troupe that toured the country under his direction. He later staged the annual dance festival at Jacob's Pillow near Lee, Mass.

Died. Padraic Colum, 90, a figure in the turn-of-the-century Irish literary renaissance that included James Joyce, William Butler Yeats and Sean O'Casey; of a stroke; in Enfield, Conn. He was brought up, he said, "where waifs, strays and tramps congregated, and was entertained by the gossip and history of old men and old women who were survivals from an Ireland that had disappeared." Joyce, in Ulysses, credited the gnomelike storyteller with "that strange thing called genius." Yet towering Irish writers like Joyce himself partially eclipsed the less assertive talent of Colum. His literary legacy to Ireland was nonetheless enormous. Colum helped set up Dublin's Abbey Theater and the Irish Review before emigrating to New York in 1914 with his wife, Literary Critic Mary Gunning Maguire. Both Colums occasionally taught at Columbia University, but Padraic devoted most of his energy to producing hundreds of poems, essays, plays, histories, biographies and children's stories.



Nothing's more heartwarming than good news about the old ticker. So we make a phone that makes it easy.

The Data-Phone® Medical Set helps send electrocardiograms over regular telephone lines. So even if a heart specialist is miles away, he can have your EKG in minutes.

That's pretty special. And so is the circuit board that makes this phone work. Because we check and recheck every single part. As if your life were on the line. We're Western Electric—at the heart of the Bell System. We make things that bring people closer. Including a phone that puts your heartbeat in the hands of an expert.



We make things that bring people closer.

# Cartier trusted the cleaving of a diamond now worth \$125,000 to the ride that's steady as a rock. 1972 Mercury.

